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THE REFORM QUESTION.

THE one thing certain in reference to the great Reform question seems to be, that a Reform Bill of some kind will be introduced next Session. It is not by any means certain that the Government will bring it in ; indeed, Sir George Grey has already explained that, unless called upon to do so by the voice of Parliament and of the country, the Government must not be expected to move in the matter at all. If, however, it should appear at the coming election that a considerable number of voters desire an extension of the suffrage, and if the same wish should be expressed by a majority of the new House of Commons, then her Majesty's Ministers will act ac-

cordingly, and will do their best to deserve a continuance of past favours.

This is not a very dignified position for a Government to take up; but it is one which the present Cabinet has always held in regard to foreign questions, and it has now had abundant opportunities for testing its convenience. Of late years, though Parliament has not been reformed, the mode of conducting the government of the country has undergone a most remarkable change. Formerly the Ministers of the Crown had on all questions a policy of their own, which the House of Commons might or might not approve of; only in the latter case the Ministers resigned. Now, Ministers have

no settled opinions—which is much the same thing as having no principles-and their only ambition is to preside over the House of Commons and direct in some measure the course of its deliberations. Let a Ministry observe such a line of policy as this persistently, and it might keep, if not in power, at least in place, for an indefinite time. It is the system which the Times newspaper is accused of following, and which enables that journal, no doubt, to retain its large number of readers and its immense influence. But what answers very well in the case of a commercial speculation may, after all, fail in the case of a Government; and it is quite possible that Ministers may feel themselves compelled, before the next Parliament meets,



THE ENQUIRY-OFFICE, DUBLIN EXH-BITION.

to decide whether or not they will recommend an extension of the franchise, and if so, to what extent. The Government cannot be eternally allowed to "see what Parliament and the country think" on every possible subject of legislation or negotiation; and it is to be hoped the time is approaching when they will be forced to come forward with a policy of their owa.

At present, it is true, the most various opinions are expressed everywhere on the question of Reform In the House of Commons the only two men of eminence who have pronounced against all change in the existing system are Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman-that is to say, a member of what is called the Liberal party, and an independent member of Liberal tendencies, in the proper acceptation of the word. Mr. Disraeli, in spite of his Conservatism and his determination to oppose all projects in which what he conceives to be the fundamental principles of the Constitution are lost sight of, is still favourable to Parliamentary reform of a certain kind; and, in the debate on Mr. Baines's bill, he took occasion to remind the House-very significantly, as it seemed to us-that Lord Derby was, as Lord Stanley, a member of the Cabinet which passed the Reform Bill of 1832. Indeed, are not Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli themselves the authors of a Reform Bill, and was it not the rejection of that measure, on the ground of its insufficiency, that brought the present ministry into office?

In fact, almost all the prominent men in Parliament, and especially the leaders on both sides of the house, are pledged to a Reform policy. The only question, and the really great question, is, of 'at nature is the reform to be? In 1830 it was not proposed to remodel our Parliamentary system because the existing Parliament was considered incompetent as a legislative body, which, according to Mr. Lowe, would be the only valid reason in the present day for introducing an alteration in our electoral system. The Parliament which was dissolved in presence of the Reform agitation had passed some excellent laws-among others, the law relieving our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects from the political disabilities which had so long pressed upon them. This was certainly a "liberal" measure, in the best signification of the term; and yet it was thought necessary to reform the system which had given us the Parliament of that day-not because the assembly was thought inadequate to the duties required of it, but mainly because certain very important towns (such as Manchester) felt aggrieved at being excluded from all participation in its deliberations. Are any such grievances felt now? If so, it would be easy enough to state the reasons which render a reform of Parliament so urgently necessary. As it is, Mr. Disraeli wishes to increase the number of electors "laterally," so as to give votes to those numerous members of the educated classes who, because they are not householders, are excluded from the suffrage; and this without any reference to the property they may possess, if such property happens not to be in the form of houses or land. The Liberal members generally propose not to "extend the suffrage," in the sense in which Mr. Disraeli uses the word, but to lower it so as to admit a certain number of the best class of working men.

The Conservative Beform Bill, introduced under the auspices of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, provided for the admission of foremen, overseers of ordinary workmen who had laid by a certain amount of money in the savings-bank; but the establishment of these franchises was considered "fanciful" by the opponents of the bill, and it is argued by the majority of Liberals that the best class of working men are those who live in the best houses. To this theory many objections may be made; and the objections that are made to it show how very uncertain the advocates of reform are as to the principles on which Reform should be based. A few Reformers start from the assumption that everyone has naturally a right to vote; others hold that the exercise of the suffrage is not a right but a privilege, and that this privilege should be extended to the working classes in such a manner that about five per cent of the entire number would enjoy it; others again argue that, to draw a line between men paying a rent of six pounds and men paying a rent of only five, is to make an arbitrary and irrational distinction; while one or two, taking fright at the difficulties of the subject, say plainly that, though in favour of Liberal legislation generally, they cannot approve of a measure of reform which, in sound logic, can only be the precursor of similar measures, of which the ultimate effect must be, not to modify, but to revolutionise the system on which England has hitherto been governed.

The best argument in favour of intrusting a certain amount of political power to the working classes appears to be this: that hitherto those workmen who have possessed the right of voting have never shown the least disposition to act in concert as a class apart from the rest of the community, while by being treated as a separate class they may in time persuade themselves that their interests are really not identical with those of the rest of society. In what manner and to what extent this power is be confided to them is not easy to determine. But the question has been raised, and, next Session, will have to be settled. The rejection of Mr. Baines's bill is, in itself, not an important matter. No one expected it to pass, and numbers of true Liberals voted against it. The debate on the bill, however, has been of the highest interest, for it has called forth expressions of opinion on the subject of Reform from almost every leading member of the House of

THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, from motives known probably only to himself, had a decided objection to draw from time to time his half pay as it became due, the result of which was that at the time of his death a large amount had accumulated. The executors, however, have since claimed the amount, and are about to receive the whole of the arrears of twenty years' accumulations.

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

BEHIND the houses on one side of Stephen's green is a plot of BEHIND the houses on one side of Stephen's-green is a plot of ground once an eyesore and a nuisance to the neighbourhood—a sort of receptacle for the dust and filth of the vicinity. Thanks to Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, who had already done enough, by the magnificent restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to earn the lasting gratitude of his fellow-citizens and of Irishmen generally, this ground was presented to a committee as a site for the Exhibition of 1865. Here, then, public spirit, which for long enough was thought to have died out in Dublin, has erected a building which does infinite credit to its originators, and which will, it is pleasant to know, remain a permanent ornament of that beautiful city as a winter garden, where, as Tennyson somewhere sarcastically puts it, there will be

Squares of tropic summer shut And warm'd in crystal cases.

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Squares of tropic summer shut
And warn'd in crystal cases.

The building consists of a central hall, with galleries, and this will serve in the future as a permanent museum, lecture-hall, ball-room, and the like. Round two sides of it stretches the palace of glass, the ground-plan of which may be likened to a carpenter's square. It is doubtful whether figures convey any tangible idea to the ordinary mind; but it may be as well to give the dimensions of that portion of the structure which forms the Exhibition proper, and is to be the winter garden. It is, inclusive of both portions of the nave, about 450 ft, in length, and the nave is 50 ft. 6 in. in width, 60 ft, in height from floor to ridge, and 45 ft. to the spring of the roof. The galleries which surround it are 16 ft. 10 in. Wide, and the width of each bay, from pillar to pillar, is also 16 ft. 10 in. The roof is a segment of a circle of 50 ft. diameter, and is constructed in what may be termed, though not quite accurately, a series of plates, which are movable for purposes of ventilation, by means of a centre wheel worked by a rack and pinion, and acting upon the frame by connecting cords. In the middle of the longer arm of the plan is, on one side, a large recess, where the orchestra and the organ are erected. On the other side is a short transept with apsidal end, architecturally speaking, one of the best features of the building. The pillars and girders are stencilled in white and blue, and pendent from the girders in the bays are red and white inscriptions, showing where the goods from the respective countries and in the various classes are to be found. Outside the central building, and close to the chief approach, is the machinery annexe, which being merely temporary and like all machinery annexes, needs no particular description. But we cannot thus dismiss the grounds, which are, at a guess, about 150 yards square. They are exquisitely laid out in slopes and terraces,

generosity.

When outside the building, unless at the rear and on one wing, you cannot see much of the glass erection, which, nevertheless, taking the two transepts together, is about 700 ft. long by fully 100 ft. wide. These airy, graceful, and broad-galleried halls are hidden, on the front view, by temporary wooden erections for the exhibition of carriages and machinery of various kinds, and by the refreshment-rooms. From the garden the "Crystal Palace" is seen to full advantage. Towering up, in beautifully-designed sections, and glittering in the sunlight, it is really a noble structure. It is to this spacious and magnificent edifice, which will be permanent, like the rest of the building, that the whole Exhibition, except the statuary and paintings, is confined.

PREPARING FOR THE OPENING DAY.

One of our Engravings represents the state of things in the interior

the rest of the building, that the whole Exhibition, except the statuary and paintings, is confined.

PREPARING FOR THE OPENING DAY.

One of our Engravings represents the state of things in the interior of the building while the preparations for the opening were in progress; and it certainly needed all one's faith in "things coming right in the end" to induce a belief that order would spring before Tuesday morning out of the chaos which existed in many of the departments of the exhibition building. The impression that the whole scene was a mad whirl of objectless effort was strongly suggested to the mind on Saturday evening. It is impossible to convey an idea of the apparently frightful confusion that then reigned; only those who have been cool spectators of similar preparations can form a conception of it. What with the issuing of directions to their assistants by hundreds of exhibitors, the sound of busy hammers, and other instruments of industry, the thundering along the floor of heavily-laden trucks, the hurrying to and fro of half-crazed officials, the testing of the striking powers of a monster clock, the tuning exercises of a foreign brass band—the more agreeable notes breaking through the din of a peal of melodious bells in the garden beyond, upon which some one was experimenting—and a crash now and then, when an accident occurred to an article of pottery or glass, the Zabel was unprecedented. Yet, fervet opus. On a closer examina ion it was apparent that all these seemingly conflicting operations were somehow working towards a harmonious end. Even in a single day the change in the aspect of things was remarkable. Walls naked and rude were covered with paintings which one determined at once to examine with care, to feast upon at the first opportunity. Brilliant glass cases occupied spaces formerly vacant, with goods arranged and displayed in the most artistic manner. Statues and busts filled prominent corners, as if made for them. Here an Armstrong or Whitworth gun (the ordnance collection is large, and

from the territory of Victor Emmanuel. The Papal authorities seem also to have felt it incumbent upon them to show their peculiar interest in an Irish exposition, and the Roman court will, accordingly, arrest the wondering eyes of untravelled visitors.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and suite started from London for Dublin on Monday morning, in order that his Royal Highness might be present at the opening of the Exhibition on Tuesday. The Prince embarked at Holyhead on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert at 2.30 pm, and arrived off Kingstown at six o'clock. Immense crewds had assembled along the piers and on the high grounds overlooking the harbour to witness the landing and to welcome the Prince.

During the afternoon long trains ran from Dublin every quarter of an hour, and yet they could scarcely accommodate the numbers going out to see his Royal Highness. Great numbers went down also in the Dublin and Kingstown steamers. After waiting a considerable time the people were gratified by the sight of the Royal yacht, followed at a respectful distance by the mail-steamer Leinster yacnt, followed at a respectful distance by the mail-steamer Leinster and three other steamers crowded with excursionists. The Royal George was manned to the top of her highest mast, and presented a beautiful picture, with the lighthouse and the crowded pier for the background. When the Victoria and Albert neared the mouth of the harbour, the Black Prince, the Liverpool, and the Royal George simultaneously thundered forth the Royal salute, which was reverberated from the shore.

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berated from the shore.

When the Prince was recognised, standing on the bridge of the vessel with Sir R. Peel, an enthusiastic cheer broke forth, first from the crew of the Royal George and then from the spectators who crowded Carlisle Pier. The Prince acknowledged the compliment, waving his hat and smiling joyously, evidently delighted with his reception, which was most cordial. When he landed, a Royal salute was fired by the artillery stationed at the monument of George IV.

The Prince was received by his Excellency Lord Wodehouse. Six was fired by the artillery stationed at the monument of George IV. The Prince was received by his Excellency Lord Wodehouse, Sir George Brown, Commander of the Forces in Ireland; General Sir Thomas Larcom, the Chancellor and several judges, the Hon. George Hancock, and several of the railway directors. He was accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, Lord Dufferin, Sir R. Peel, Lord Spencer, General Knollys, Colonel Teesdale, and Colonel Curzon. A special train was in waiting on the pier to convey the Royal party to Dublin. At the Westland-row terminus large numbers of people were waiting in the adjoining streets for the arrival of the train. Numerous flags were suspended from the houses in Westland-row, Lincoln-place, Nassau-street, Great Brunawick-street, and along the line of route to the park. The Lord Mayor, with some members of the Corporation in their robes, were in attendance at the station to receive the Prince. The Lord Lieutenant's carriage was in waiting to convey his Royal Highness were in attendance at the station to receive the Prince. The Lord-Lieutenant's carriage was in waiting to convey his Royal Highness to the Viceregal Lodge, where a distinguished party assembled to meet him at dinner. There was afterwards an evening party, at which were also gathered the most eminent persons in the city.

At Kingstown the 78th Highlanders were present on the pier as a guard of honour to the Prince, and at Westland-row the 60th Rifles. The 11th Hussars escorted him from the terminus to the Viceregal

Lodge.

A number of houses were illuminated on Monday night in honour of the Prince's visit. The principal streets were crowded with the working classes. They behaved in the most orderly manner. The illuminations were repeated on Tuesday evening on a still more extensive scale.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

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The ceremonial opening of the Exhibition took place on Tuesday, under the happiest auspices. The weather was beautiful, and, as a consequence, the streets were alive with holiday-seekers from an early hour. The neighbourhood of the Exhibition building was soon thronged with vehicles of every description; and when eleven o'clock (the bour for opening the doors) arrived the rush of well-dressed company was greater than had probably ever before been seen in Dublin. The naves, galleries, and halls were all soon filled to overflowing, so that long before the Prince arrived there must have been 30,000 persons present.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord and Lady Wodehouse, the Duke of Cambridge, a brilliant Staff, and an escort of the 11th Hussars (the Prince's Own), passed through the city in a close carriage, greatly to the disappointment of the thousands upon thousands of persons, principally ladies, who crowded the windows along his route from the Viceregal Lodge. He was received at the Exhibition Palace by the Exhibition committee, including his Grace the Duke of Leinster; Mr. G. Sanders, the chairman; Mr. G. Wood Maunsell; Mr. Bagot, the secretary; Mr. Parkinson, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation in their robes, together with the Judges and several of the leading members of the Bar. On the arrival of the Prince the National Anthem and other music selected for the occasion was performed by the splendid orchestra, composed of nearly 1000 performers; after which addresses were presented by the Exhibition committee and by the Corporation of Dublin, to which the Prince made appropriate replies. A procession was then formed, at the head of which his Royal Highness made the tour of the building, receiving renewed evidences of loyal welcome as each new department was reached. His Royal Highness passed high encomiums on the sculpture, and stopped before several of the pictures in the gallery.

on the sculpture, and stopped before several of the pictures in the gallery.

The Prince and his cortége having made the complete tour of the building, receiving the most enthusiastic plaudits everywhere from the vast assemblage, returned to the dais, which then—with the two Royal Princes, the Lord Lieutenant, the Irish Court in full uniform, the numerous naval and military officers, and the various municipal bodies in their robes—presented a most brilliant and animated appearance. Mr. Parkinson, the principal comptroller of the Exhibition, presented his Royal Highness with the key of the building, which his Royal Highness graciously accepted, and then with due solemnity declared the Exhibition to be opened. A rocket was shot into the air, the artillery thandered in response from a hundred guns and the inaugural ceremonial of the Exhibition terminated.

The Prince was entertained in the evening at a splendid ball in the Mansion House by the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, to which a large number of the nobility and gentry were invited to meet his Royal Highness,

REVIEW IN PHŒNIX PARK.

On Wednesday afternoon there was a review of 4500 troops in Phoenix Park. The Prince wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, and was loudly cheered. The proceedings commenced at a quarterpast three and ended before six. The weather was very bad, but nearly 100,000 people were present.

In the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Commander of the Forces at Kilmainham.

THE INQUIRY OFFICE.

The Engraving on our front page represents the entrance to the Inquiry Office of the Exhibition, one of the busiest portions of the building, and which is always crowded with natives and foreigners. Opposite the Inquiry Office door there is erected a large and handsome monument to the memory of the late Viscount Masserene and some monument to the memory of the late Viscount Masserene and Ferrard, whose untimely death, in consequence of a fail in his own demesne at Antrim Castle not long since, excited universal regret and sympathy. The style of this monument is Lombardo-Venetian, and occupies a space 20 ft. in height and 9 ft. in width, and is covered with the richest Gothle mouldings and emb ematic figures. Under the canopy is placed a full-length reposing statue of the late nobleman, dressed in the robes of a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, and said to be an excellent likeness. The supporters of the Masserene and Ferrard titles are carved on each side of the inscription-plate on the base. The monument, the whole effect of which is massive and imposing, is the work of Mr. Joseph Kirk, the well-known sculptor of Dublin, and adds not a little to his high reputation. After the close of the Exhibition this monument is to be permanently erected in Antrim Church. permanently erected in Antrim Church.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS has resolved to buy up the private rights connected with the commons and open spaces in the neighbourhood of London and keep them (the commons, &c.) uninclosed for the benefit of the public; the necessary funds to be raised by the sale of certain portions of the commons for building purposes,

Foreign Intelligence.

The Army Bill, proposing to call out 100,000 men as the contingent for 1865, was discussed at great length and with considerable ability in the Corps Législatif last week. Two amendments were proposed, one for reducing the number by 10,000, and the other by 20,000 men. It was urged in support of them that France had no need of so large an army; that the reduction would be received as a boon by the country, upon which the conscription weighed so heavily; would be welcomed by Europe, whose fears at the enormous armaments of France would be removed; and would promote the interests of the empire by gaining for it the goodwill of the people. The Government turned a deaf ear to all argument, and maintained that it was absolutely necessary that there should always be 600,000 men ready to march. As a matter of course, under present circumstances, the amendments were rejected, and the bill passed by a large majority. The large number of men on strike in Paris is causing much uneasiness there.

The Italian Government has issued a somewhat important circular in reference to two questions of interest—the withdrawal of the Religious Corporations Bill and the negotiations at Rome. The Government explains (through the Minister of the Interior) that the opposition on the part of the Chamber and other difficulties led to the belief that the bill for the suppression of religious corporations would not be passed this Session, and it was, therefore, thought prudent to withdraw it. But the Government has decided upon bringing it forward again next Session. In reference to the mission of Signor Vegezzi to Rome, the circular seems to convey the idea that the negotiations thus far have not led to anything. The Government states that, while it could not refuse the invitation of the Pope, it could not deviate in any respect from the fundamental political principles of the country. Meanwhile, Signor Vegezzi has left Rome for Turin, but it is asserted that he is to return to the Eternal City within a fortnight.

AUSTRIA.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath on the 8th inst. the sum of 7,150,800 fl. was voted for the marine budget, upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee, instead of the 9,389,400 fl. asked by the Government. The House afterwards voted the general Budget for 1865, which states the revenue at 522,045,860 ff, and the expenditure at 514,905,453 ff. A special bill will be voted for meeting the deficit.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

WAR NEWS

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WAR NEWS.

Advices from New York to the 29th ult. convey the important intelligence that General Johnston, with his whole army, surrendered to General Grant on the 26th. The terms on which the surrender was made are the same as those which were granted to Lee. Johnston endeavoured to obtain an amnesty for Jefferson Davis and the other Confederate leaders, and permission for them to leave the country; but Grant refused to agree to such a stipulation. Davis is said to be in South Carolina, and his escape is considered doubtful. Generals Sherman and Johnston had previously been engaged in negotiations. At a meeting between these commanders on the 18th, Mr. Breckenridge being present, an agreement was drawn up which was virtually a treaty of peace. Hostilities were by it suspended, and forty-eight hours' notice to be given of their resumption. The Confederate armies were to be disbanded, their arms and public property being deposited in the State capitals. The State Governments were to be recognised by the Federal Executive. Where there were conflicting State Governments, the Supreme Court was to decide as to the legitimacy of each of them. The civil and political rights, and rights of property of the people, were to be recognised to the extent of the law as written in the Constitution; and, finally, a general amnesty was to be proclaimed. It was said that Jefferson Davis drew up the document. Sherman's action was promptly repudiated by the Federal Government, chiefly on the ground that he had no right to treat for peace, and that the terms of the agreement, if acted upon, would guarantee the continuance of slavery. General Grant at once went to Raleigh, superseded Sherman, and ordered hostilities to be resumed and pressed forward without delay—the result being the surrender of Johnston and his army. Sherman's conduct had caused great dissatisfaction.

The changed aspect of the war had enabled the Government to reduce its military expendiure by a million dollars a day. Soldiers in hospita

obtained reasonable terms.

General Halleck had assumed the command of Virginia and the General Halleck had assumed by Sherman. The Potomac portion of North Carolina not controlled by Sherman. The Potomac army also comes under his command. On the 25th he issued an order removing all restrictions upon domestic commerce with his department, except in articles contraband of war. He has notified to the War Department that the amount of funds believed to be in President Davie's possession is estimated at from 6,000,000 dols. to 13,000,000 dols. in gold.

General Ord, commanding at Richmond, had notified the paroled officers of the army of Northern Virginia who wish to leave the country that they would be furnished with passports and a passage to Halifax, Nova Scotia, upon application to the Provost-Marshal-General of his department.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, had been tracked by the Federals to a farm near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, in a barn in which he, with an accomplice named Harrold, had taken refuge. The barn was set fire to, and in the mêlée Booth was shot dead and Harrold was captured. Junius Booth, the brother of Wilkes, had been arrested. The body of Wilkes Booth was claimed by his relatives; but this request was denied, and he was buried in secret by the authorities. Booth is said to have cursed the Government to his last moment, only ceasing his imprecations to zend a ment to his last moment, only ceasing his imprecations to send a message to his mother. He had sustained a severe fracture in one leg, supposed to have been caused by a fall from his horse on the night of the murder. A Doctor Mudd, who set the assassin's leg and supplied him with cratches, had been arrested.

President Johnson had appointed May 25 as a day of mourning and humiliation for Mr. Lincoln's death. He had also made a speech in which he declared that the Confederate leaders ought to be punished,

impoverished, and ruined in their social position, and influence.

An awful calamity had occurred on the Mississippi. A steamer with 2000 paroled Federal prisoners took fire, when 1400 lives were

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The Duke of Cambridge is not remarkable for elegance of language when out of temper, but he is said to have a superior in strong invectives in the person of an officer commanding one of the camps. Some while ago the officer had been absent on leave, and about the period of his expected return the Commander-in-Chief repaired to the camp to hold a field-day. On being received by the Aides-de-Camp, his Royal Highness asked if — had returned? The answer was, "Yes, Sir; he arrived last night." "Has he resumed the command?" inquired the Prince. "Yes, Sir," replied the Aide-de-Camp, with the most consummate gravity; "he swore himself in this morning."

THE STORY OF THE PATENT OFFICE

Much interest having been excited by the recent discovery of the malversations of Mr. L. Edmunds in the Patent Office, and by the transactions subsequent thereon, and known as the "Edmunds and Westbury Scandals," our readers, we daresay, will be glad to peruse the following succinct narrative of the history of the extraordinary conduct of the late clerk of the Patents, which we copy from the

Times:—

In 1830 Mr. Edinamda, thest the Lord Chancellor's pursebater, was allowance of £150 a year to pay the expense of the office, It was his allowance of £150 a year to pay the expense of the office, It was his allowance of £150 a year to pay the expense of the office, It was his allowance of £150 a year to pay the expense of the office, It was his allowed to the form of the form of

portionally large, and when the amount of fees to be paid was small the sum abstracted was small also. The largest sum abstracted in this way by Mr. Ruscoe was £64, taken in the year 1808; and it is curious to observe that in 1862, the year in which Mr. Greenwood made an inquiry into the defalcations of a clerk in the Patent Office, as already mentioned, the abstractions by Mr. Ruscoe from the fees payable to the Exchequer entirely ceased. The manner in which these sums were kept back by Mr. Ruscoe was, to say the least, very disgraceful. Instead of entering the deduction in the books so that the sums deducted would be apparent, the entries of fees or the castings up were falsified in the feebooks or in the Patent Office account; and occasionally accurate entries made in the first instance were afterwards erased in order to insert false ones in lieu of them. The misconduct of Mr. Ruscoe was clearly made out in his presence from an inspection of the books, and he admitted the facts. The abstraction of money in this way, before he became a salaried officer of the Commissioners of Patents, would not have been so surprising, considering the wretched remuneration he had for the performance of his duty; and Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hindmarch are strongly inclined to think that all the abstractions were effected with the connivance, if not with the authority, of Mr. Edmunds. But after the time when Mr. Ruscoe became, in October, 1852, an officer of the Commissioners of Patents, receiving a salary of 400 a year, the abstraction of money in the way just described was without palliation, for he admits that he was aware of the provisions of the statutes in pursuance of which the fees were to be paid into the Exchequer and into the Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery, and that he knew that Mr. Edmunds could not authorise him to take the money. Mr. Ruscoe, however contends that Mr. Edmunds was master of the office and had the actual control of the money passing through the old Patent Office, and that he, Mr. Ruscoe, was not resp

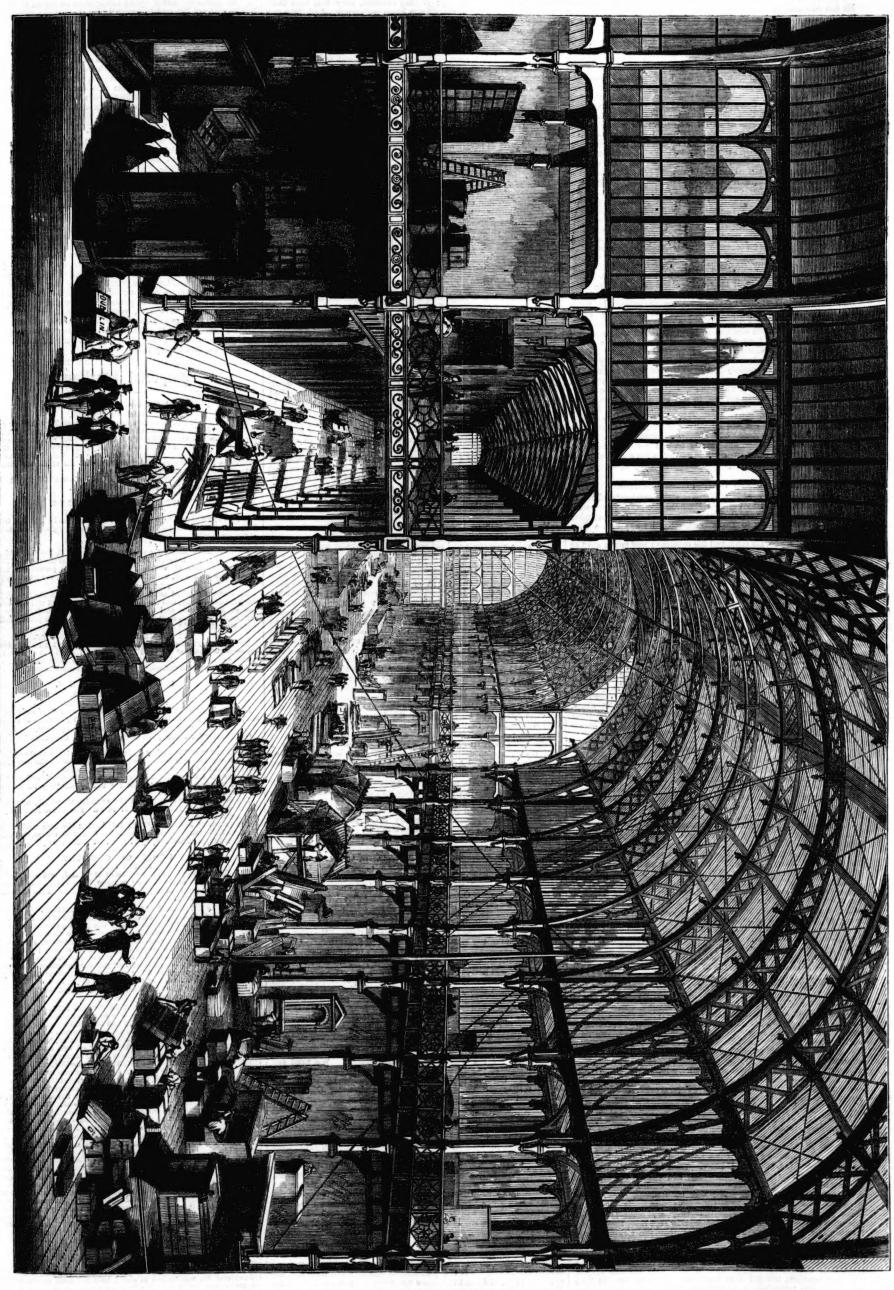
THE RAILWAY WORKS NEAR SNOW-HILL,

In a recent Number we gave an Illustration, accompanied with some description, of the works now being carried on in Smithfield in connection with the extension of the Metropolitan Railway.

in connection with the extension of the Metropolitan Railway. Our Engraving on that occasion represented the appearance of Smithfield, looking towards Long-lane, in which direction the line is to proceed towards Aleragate-street, where they great Finsbury terminus will be erected. Our Illustration this work will convey to our readers some idea of the scene work will convey to our readers some idea of the scene part of the wall and gateway of the head of the part of the wall and pateway of the head of the part of the wall and gateway of the head ont, strictly speaking belong to the Metropolitan Railway, they are intimately connected with it, as, indeed, many of the present railway extensions are likely to be; for the Metropolitan has undertaken to provide between its King's Cross and its City terminus accommodation for the traffic of the Great Western, and the London, Chatham, the London and South-Western, and the London, Chatham, the provided of the scenes which are now going on in various parts of London may be witnessed any day at the spot represented in our Engraving, where the connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway from Longate-hill is being hurried forward in accordance with the promise that it should be completed by the lat of June. The junction which will be made at West-street includes an immense amount of work between that point and Ludgate-hill. Story and the lates of the contrast of the c







INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.-NO. 258.

MR. BAINES AND HIS BILL.

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THANKS to Mr. Edward Baines for one thing, if for nothing else. He has collected 500 members together, has got up an excitement in this generally dull and eventless Session, and has—many thanks to him specially for that same!—given us something to write about. We knew that there would be a crowd of members down on Wednesday in last week. Vigorous whipping had been going on. "Come down and support my Reform Bill!" earnestly implored Mr. Baines, vocally and by letter; "Come down and crush this revolutionary measure!" with equal urgency said the circular of Colonel Taylor; and both sides we knew would promptly obey the summons. The Liberals, having the fear of jealous voters in front of the hustings before their eyes, would be sure to put in an appearance. This was the last fight of the Parliament, and it would never do for them to be absent. The Conservatives, too, are looking forward to the great day when they must render an account of their stewardship, and they also must show their zeal for the cause which they represent. In short, this was to be the last struggle for the Session between the two old-world principles, principles as ancient as the hills—to wit, Conservatism and Progression; and it was certain that on both sides the forces would muster in great strength. The house, though, was but thinly attended when the debate opened; did not fill, indeed, until about three o'clock. Members came down in considerable numbers, but they only came to pair till four o'clock, or half past, and then rushed away to their clubs, or to Tattersalls', or anywhere, rather than sit wearily listening to dull Mr. Baines and his tiresome statistics. Indeed, why should they stay here? Had they not already made up their minds long before? They had. All, to a man; and the greatest orator that ever wagged tongue, in the house or elsewhere, could not have gained a single vote. Nor were the men who stopped by any means rapt in attention. In truth, Mr. Baines is not a ravishing speaker, as we have before the THANKS to Mr. Edward Baines for one thing, if for nothing else honestest men in the House of Commons—and all honour to him therefor! for honesty, readers, is not so common a quality in the House of Commons as possibly you at a distance may imagine. On this question of reform we, who know the House well, have long decided honesty is rather uncommon; and if there be any quantity of it, it is to be found, we suspect, in the shape of honest hatred rather than in honest love. But Mr. Baines is certainly honest: "faithful among the faithless found," he really believes in reform, and therefore—albeit he is not an attractive speaker—cannot wake up our enthusiasm, indeed, can hardly command our attention (though, by-the-way, it perhaps would be well for us if he could, for there is a good deal of instructive matter in his speeches if we would but listen to them)—yet all honour, we say again, to Mr. Baines!

LORD ELCHO AND THE PREVIOUS QUESTION,

Lord Elcho, eldest son of Earl Wemyss, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, moved the previous question and in a long speech showed the reason why. Dod tells us—or rather the noble Lord tells us in Dod's book—that he was first a Conservative, then a Liberal Conservative, and is now a Liberal. So much for Lord Elcho, his rank, and his opinions; and now a word or two about "the previous question," which his Lordship moved. The previous question is this:—Mr. Baines moved that his bill be read a second time: Lord Elcho moves, by way of amendment that this previous question is this:—Mr. Baines moved that his bill be read a second time; Lord Elcho moves, by way of amendment, that this question be not put. He does not meet Mr. Baines's motion with a direct negative, nor does he move that the bill be read a second time this day six months, which is a equivalent to a direct negative, but he moves that the House shall not vote upon Mr. Baines's motion at all, as if he should say, "I can't vote for Baines's motion; I don't like to vote fiatly against it; I prefer not to vote at all; and therefore I move that the motion be not put. It is an inconvenient motion, or the time is not right. Some future day will be better." This would appear to be the thought expressed in Lord Elcho's amendment. But it is remarkable—that is, worthy of remark—that though, by his amendment, the noble Lord merely expressed a wish that the motion of Mr. Baines should not be put, the whole of his speech was entirely directed against the purpose of that motion; in short, though he expressed a wish that the question of reform be post-poned, he argued all through his speech against reform, and herein was certainly inconsistent. was certainly inconsistent.

HOW A LORD SPEAKS.

HOW A LORD SPEARS.

Now a word or two about the noble Lord's manner of speaking, which is somewhat singular. The noble Lord was on this occasion exceptionally lively, we thought; usually, his Lordship is not a lively speaker, but, on the contrary, lengthy, dull, and somniferous. His language is correct—unexceptionally correct; his sentences are perfectly formed, and his speeches, in short, when you come to read them, are in style excellent. It is not his Lordship's fault if he is not an attractive speaker—that is to say, it is not owing to carelessness. Possibly he may be too careful; we venture to think that this is so. If he were not to prepare beforehand with so much anxiety and care the dress for his thoughts, but allow them to dress themselves, they would come before us in more appropriate and attractive garb. Men overdressed we call dandies; and there is something of the dandiacal character in his Lordship's speeches; and "dandiacal bodies," whether they be men or speeches, are always insipid, if nothing worse. But our readers shall judge whether our opinion be correct. First, then, the noble Lord's speeches come to us in soft, low, mellifinous tones. Secondly, they march with slow and measured step. Thirdly, he so carefully modulates his voice that it never rises above nor sinks below a prescribed pitch. Fourthly, he avoids all show of passion or even feeling, and keeps all that down, as if anything like a show of feeling were vulgar in a Lord; and, lastly, appropriate to all this, his action, both of body and arms, is slow, gentle—wavy, we might say—and all evidently regulated according to model. This is his Lordship's style of speaking, and it is not an impressive style, but rather repressive—somniferous, in short, tending to lull the mind into strength, no pith, but merely a string of harmless platitudes, or a softly-flowing current of weak reasoning, small thoughts, and thin fallacies, as you would expect; for, if the matter were stronger, the strength must leave his Lordship was unusually lively, an

ROBERT LOWE.

Notably that of the Right Honourable Robert Lowe, representative of Calne, or, rather, of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who is Lord paramount at Calne, and returns whom he pleases. There has been no contest at Calne since the passing of the Reform Bill, and long before, unless you consider that the last election in 1859 was contested, when Mr. Lowe polled 103 votes and his opponent thirty-five. Mr. Lowe's speech was a startler, and was by far the most important speech which has been made during the debate. Everybody knew that Mr. Lowe was no Radical, but no one expected such a Conservative speech as this. It is said of some people prone to blunders that they are more Irish than Irishmen; and of Mr. Lowe it may be now said that, though professedly Liberal, he is more Conservative than the Conservatives. The gentlemen opposite were enraptured with this speech of Mr. Lowe. They could hardly contain themselves. They did not, indeed, contain themselves, but ever and anon as the right hon. gentleman slipped out, in that easy manner of his, one after another, the old Tory doctrines, backed by the old Tory arguments, and plentifully peppered with pungent sarcasm against

reform, and democracy, and all that, the Conservative gentlemen burst forth into ecstatic cheering; and when he finished with this memorable prophecy, "If they (the Liberals) fail to carry this bill, they will ruin their party; if they succeed, they will ruin their country," Conservative enthusiasm knew no bounds. And there was cause; for this desertion of Mr. Lowe from the ranks of the Reformers is a great event for the Conservatives. Horsman was a gain to them. but Lowe is a far greater; indeed, on the Conservative side of the house, there is no debater who, for knowledge, ruthless, raking logic, power of sarcasm, and general ability, is comparable to Mr. Lowe.

less, raking logic, power of sarcasm, and general ability, is comparable to Mr. Lowe.

HIS SPEAKING.

The contrast between the speech of Lord Elcho and that of Mr. Lowe was wonderful. Lord Elcho's eloquence is like a drowsy rippling summer stream. Mr. Lowe's is like a swift rolling turbulent mountain torrent. But Mr. Lowe is not a great orator; nor an orator at all in the right sense of that word. Indeed, as we have more than once remarked, true orators are very scarce in these days; perhaps there is hardly a speaker living, certainly not more than one or two speakers, who come up to the mark of genuine orators of the old type; and Mr. Lowe is certainly not one of them. His manner lacks some of the most important elements of oratory; and as to manner, or what we call action, he has none. His matter is argumentative. Now and then there comes out something like an apophthegm; and ever and anon he slips through his half-opened lips a contemptuous sneer, or a biting sarcasm, dropping it upon his opponent as you might drop oil of vitriol out of a bottle; but logic is his forte. His manner is entirely negative. He stands bolt upright, like a statue. He never moves an arm, scarcely a muscle, except to lift a paper close to his nose and to pass his glass beween his eye and said paper. He smiles, at times, a grim smile when he sees that his opponent is fairly hit, or, as we might more properly say, bitten; but, somehow, the smile seems to come without motion of the muscles of his face. In short, he uses no action to emphasize his thoughts, but relies upon their natural force to produce effect. Mr. Lowe's speech has been pronounced a very clever speech, an able speech, and, by some, a great speech. Well, it was clever, no doubt, very clever; but was there anything new in it? Was it original? We venture to think not. To us it was a clever speech, an alse speech, and, by some, a great speech. Well, it was clever speech, we could almost fanny that Time had reversed his wheels, and that we were in the old house, listening to

though, that Uroker, who was rater a cross-granded cange, would have turned round upon the member for Calne and indignantly charged him with theft.

A TUMULT.

Now came a row. Row? It was a raging tempest; such as we have seldom seen at night or in the small hours of the morning, when white waistoots and red faces flash and glitter under the gaslight, and never before at a morning sitting. It happened in this wise. No member of the Government had spoken, and when Mr. Howe sat down, Mr. Moncreiff, the Lord advocate, rose, but with him rose Mr. Bernal Osborne; and, though Mr. Speaker called upon the Minister of the Crown, the House determined to have Osborne, as anyone who knows the House might be sure they would. "Moncreiff, indeed! that solid, pompous, argumentative Scotchman, when Osborne is on his legs; not if we know it, Mr. Speaker." And straightway, from hundreds of throats, there came, in every imaginable tone, from the hoarsest base up to the shrillest note in alt. cries of "Osborne! Osborne!" One indignant young Conservative putting his hand to his mouth, and shrieking, amid the wildest laughter, Osbo-o-o-o-orne. By-the-way, the cause of the entusisam for Osborne was this—the honourable member for Liskeard has but just shown for the first time this Session. He, rumour says, has been rusticating in Ireland—managing his farm there, like another Clincinatus, reluctant to leave his calm retreat and his plough for the distracting affairs of State. And this was his first appearance upon the boards this season—his debut; and, after so long an absence of this favourite primo buffo, was it likely that the audience would allow a dull Sootchman to stand in his way? By no means. And so down, down, my Lord Advocate; your "still hock" will keep; but the sparkling champagne of our friend here is all on the fiz, just in laprime, and, in short, more to our taste—and that wine we will have, or none. Generally, when a member gets named he ultimately, however opposed the Heuse may be to him, succeeds in getting heard. And

SECOND ACT OF THE DRAMA.

And now for the second act of this drama. We need say but little about the long, dull, inconsequential harangue with which Mr. Gregory opened the performance. Lowe's oratory is all matter and no manner. The member for Galway's is all manner—grandiose manner—and no, or but little, matter. Like some high stepping-horses which we have seen, he has imposing all manner—grandlose manner—and no, or out little, master.

some high stepping-horses which we have seen, he has imposing action, but makes little progress; and so no more of the member for Galway. And what can be said of Sir George Grey's speech, but that it was weak? Mr. Edward Forster rose just in time to address a waning house, for the dinner-hour had come; and not an angel from heaven could hold the House together when the hand of the clock is nearing eight. Nevertheless, Mr. Forster did right to rise. What matter if the audience here be slipping away? there is an audience elsewhere. This is one of the curious privileges of a member in Mr. Forster's position. His vigorous, winged words—thanks to the press, which lends them winge—fly away, before the sun has gone its round, to the ends of the land. Mr. Forster's speech was one of the best in the debate. It was plain, outspoken, inspired apparently by a little whiff of anger—anger against deserters, traitors, and half-hearted friends—and by not a little earnestness and sincerity.

PHILOSOPHY.

PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Stansfeld arose immediately after dinner—somewhat too soon after dinner. It is not pleasant to speak when members are alipping away, and but little more so when they are coming back. Moreover, if hungry members are impatient, so are members who

have just dined and wined, unless your oratory be of a very stimulating have just dined and wined, unless your oratory be of a very stimulating character. Mr. Stansfeld's oratory is not specially of this sort. It is calm, thoughtful, argumentative, with a touch of philosophy in it. Mr. Stansfeld never spoke better than he did on Monday night; but he was not listened to patiently by the Conservative gentlemen. They did not vigorously, as if by agreement, attempt to clamour him down; but there ran through their ranks, especially on the left flank below the gangway, low, lazy murmurings of "'Vide, 'vide!" "Oh, oh!" uttered in lazy tones, as if the murmurers were in a state of repletion, half asleep and half awake. To men in this postpandial state Mr. Stansfeld's speech was neither one thing nor the other. It called upon them to think, which they were in no state to do, but it did not rouse them into excitement. Mr. Stansfeld's voice, however, clear and strong, rose above all these mutterings; and he was loudly cheered by his own side, if he could not gain the attention of his somnolent opponents.

ROWDYISM.

ROWDYISM.

But now Stansfeld is down and Horsman is up, and mark the difference. The somnolent loungers arouse themselves, the lazy mutterings give place to loud cheers. Every man prepares to listen, astant arrectis auribus. And why? Would Horsman's speech be comparable as a really effective argumentative speech to Stansfeld's? Not a bit of it. No more than the delicate Johannis-berg—which it may be that these gentlemen had imbibed—is comparable to the grogs with which they will finish the night. But then the Horsman oratory was more suitable to their taste just then. They wanted a stimulant, and they knew that they should get it from Horsman. And they had it: had an hour and a half of it. A good hour and a half of real effective rowdy oratory; and how they enjoyed it! At times they were beside themselves with delight. They cheered every blow which was delivered (actainly Mr. Horsman did pitch into his opponents some very effective facers) as if they had been at a prize-fight. By-the-way, Horsman does seem to us to be more of a pugilist than a debater. He always appears to be more anxious to punish than to convince his opponents. Well, this, as we have said, went on for an hour and a half, and the Conservative gentlemen got so excited and so exhausted that when Disraeli spoke they had not a cheer to give him, but listened to him in cold silence, only pumping up a little faint applause when he sat down, and hardly that.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of DERBY directed attention to a mistake which had crept into the report of the Edmunds Committee, presented to their Lordships on Tuesday. It was therein stated that, on a division upon a particular question, a minority of the Committee were of opinion that the Lord Chancellor had improper motives for acting as he had done. This was not the case, the Committee being unanimously of opinion that the noble and learned Lord had only committed an error of judgment.

The Common Law Courts (Fees Bill), the Inclosure Bill, and the Fisheries (Scotland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE NATIONAL GALLERY.
Mr. COWPER stated, in reply to Lord Stanley, that he intended to produce, during the present Session, an estimate for enlarging the National Gallery on the north side.

on the north side.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

Mr. LAYARD, answering an inquiry of Mr. W. E. Forster, said that the commercial treaty between France and Prussia and the German Zollverein, in the advantages of which this country would participate under the favoured nation clause, would come into operation on the 1st of July next.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, ETC.

Mr. GREGORY called attention to the condition of the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Kensington Museum, and was followed by Mr. Cowper, Mr. Walpole, and the Chancellor or the Exchequer, who severall explained their views as to the means of overcoming the present difficulty want of space for the national collections.

want of space for the national collections.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION PROGRAMME.

Mr. HENNESSY rose to postpone a resolution of which he had given notice expressing regret that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had approved of a programme of music for the opening of the Dublin Exhibition from which all Irish music had been excluded, when the House was counted out.

MONDAY, MAY 8. HOUSE OF LORDS.

FIGURES AND LOCK-OUTS.

Lord St. Leonards called attention to the subject of strikes and lockouts, and laid upon the table's bill for establishing councils of arbitration.

THE PROPOSED NEW COURTS OF LAW.

On the order for reading the Courts of Justice Concentration Bill a third
time.

time,

Lord Redesdale moved as an amendment a clause to the effect that no
money should be expended on the purchase of a site for the new courts until
full plans and estimates had been laid before Parliament.

The LORD CHANGELLOR opposed the amendment, and said that, if
carried, it would virtually defeat the bill by delaying its execution for

The Earl of DERBY supported the amendment, which, upon a division, was carried against Ministers by 47 to 44. The bill so amended was then read a third time and passed.

The Courts of Justice Building Bill having also been read a third time, Lord St. LEONARDS moved the omission of the 22nd clause, and the motion was agreed to, on a division, by 47 to 46. The bill then passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir C. WOOD, replying to a question of Mr. Caird, said that, having consulted the members of the Council of India, he had arrived at the conclusion not to allow the proposed imposition of export duties on the more important staples of that country.

staples of that country.

FORGING SIGNATURES TO PETITIONS.

Mr. C. FORSTER brought under the consideration of the House the report of the Committee on the signatures to the petitions recently presented in favour of the claims of Azeem Jah, Nawab of the Carnatic. Detailing at some length the facts as ascertained by the Committee, the hon. member urged the necessity of the House vindicating its dignity; and, with a view to meet the requirements of the case, moved that George Morris Mitchell, having fabricated signatures to several petitions presented to the House, and having knowingly procured other fabricated signatures to such petitions, had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House.

After some opposition to the motion, it was agreed that the debate should be adjourned until next day.

THE BOROUGH FRANCHISE BILL.

The debate on the Borough Franchise Bill was resumed by Mr. Gregory, who said it seemed to him that what had been said about the horse—namely, that it was a most respectable animal, but, somehow or other, was always managed by rogues—might, with a slight alteration, be applied to reform. Insincerity seemed to be the characteristic of all who meddled with it. He did not believe the feeling of the House was in favour of the bill. Indeed, he should like to see a ballot of the House on the question, and he believed that from the Liberal side there would be a great revulsion of feeling in favour of staying the bill for ten years, and he further believed that such a vote would be received with great complacency by the country. The Conservative reaction arcse from a fear of organic changes in the Constitution, and Mr. Lowe had shown that this bill would lead directly to universal suffrage. He should have no objection to a measure which would satmit the best of the opinion. If that bill were passed it would lead directly to universal suffrage. He should have no objection to a measure which would admit the best of the working class, but this bill did no such thing. He denied that by extending the suffrage they would have better government as regarded peace or commerce, and adduced America and Australia as affording proofs of his proposition.

commerce, and adduced America and Australia as affording proofs of his proposition.

Sir G. GREY said he had been prepared on Wednesday to state the course the Government would take in respect to the bill, but, as he saw the debate would be adjourned, he had not intervened before other speakers. He charged Lord Elcho with not opposing the bill in a straightforward manner, and said his arguments and those of Mr. Lowe meant that no reform of any kind was needed. He then proceeded to defend the Government from charges of breach of faith in respect to reform. They had only abandoned their bill in 1860 when it became evident they could not carry it, and no further bill had been introduced because it was clear the feeling of the House was against it. The Government had not, however, opposed the introduction of bills by private members, and had been ready to indorse the principle that there should be an extension of the franchise. But the House had not approved of the bills. Against this bill the arguments urged by Mr. Lowe and others were exactly the same as those urged against the Government did not believe it would have any such result, but that the working classes really ought to have an extension of the suffrage. With that view they would vote for the second reading. He wished it to be distinct the second reading.

tinctly understood, however, that if it was intended that the bill for a £6 franchise was to be taken as a political test at the elections which were not far distant, the Government would object to it and say they were not bound to a £6 franchise, though, in connection with other changes, they proposed it in 1860. They wished to affirm that the franchise ought to be lowered, but they declined to be bound to a £6 franchise. They would not be bound to a large measure of Parliamentary reform; but they reserved discretion to act as the interests of the country might dictate. They would not shrink from the appeal to the country.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER & field the House, after hearing the last speech, to say what the policy of the Government would be. He was glad the question was raised, because it would enable them to see whether the Government intended to be a reforming Government. That was essential in the coming election. The Government had never been released from its pledges, and he believed that in the next Parliament members for great constituencies would come back pledged to be dallied with no longer, but to insist on reform. In the absence of Mr. Bright, he had been charged with seeking to set class against class, but there had been no such effort in that direction as the insidious attempt on the part of those who opposed reform to set the middle class against the working class. He believed that, if reform were not granted soon, the working men would not ask for it so quietly as they did at present. They had confidence in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but none in the Executive of the Government, and the speech of Sir George Grey would not give them confidence in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but none in the Executive of the Government, and the speech of Sir George Grey would not give them confidence. For his own part, he believed a still further extension of the franchise than that proposed in the bill would be necessary, and he urged the House not to seek to withhold from the working men heir rights.

Mr

Mr. Liddell opposed the bill, which was supposed the charges of insincerity which had been made against the Radical members, and denied there was any truth in them. He contended that the objections urged against the bill were without foundation, and that the effect of lowering the franchise would be to improve the government of the country. He argued that the manner proposed by the bill would be the most effectual way of improving the representation, and asked the House to show itself in earnest, and to accept this measure as the best means of satisfying the working classes.

Mr. HORSMAN, in the course of a long and characteristic speech, opposed the bill, which, he contended, would have the effect of swamping the constituencies.

situencies.

Mr. DISRAELI described the debate as the epilogue of the Parliament. He objected to the bill on the ground that a comprehensive measure was the only satisfactory way of dealing with the question. He defended Lord Derby's Government for the course it took in bringing in a bill, and said the event had justified the manner in which they (the Opposition) had met the reform bill of the present Government. To have negatived their bill ose second reading would have been to do that which would have satisfied the Government, whereas by the course taken they were paralysed. He urged that this bill should be rejected by a large majority.

On a division the bill was thrown out by 288 votes t) 214.

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TUESDAY, MAY 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE EDMUNDS CASE.

Lord REDESDALE moved a series of resolutions in reference to a clause in the report of the Edmunds Committee, expressing regret that the Edmunds Pension Committee had not acted upon their general knowledge of the circumstances under which Mr. Edmunds was retiring, and reported against he pension. The resolutions moved by the noble Lord vindicated Pension Committee. He declared that at the time the report was presented to did not know there were any circumstances which ought to prevent Mr. Edmunds receiving a pension. He therefore thought no bisme ought to have seen cast on the Committee.

Earl Granville declared that the Committee whose report was now complained of had entered upon their duties with the sole desire of inquiring into the truth and stating it plainly to the House. With that object they were compelled to inquire into what had been done by the Pension Committee; and they came to no harsh conclusion, nor did they speak of the Committee in any other terms than those they had employed in reference to be Lord Chancellor. They had simply come to the conclusion that there had been an error of indgment. He objected to the resolutions now proposed. The Earl of DERBY justified the report of the Committee. The petition ad been presented to the House by the Lord Chancellor without a word eing said of the circumstances which were known, not only to the noble ord but to his colleagues. He would not say Mr. Edmunds's resignation ad been extorted, but he had been told if it was not sent in by a certain day lit the facts would be reported. It was sent in, and the Lord Chancellor resented the petition without saying a word of what he knew. He could not belp, therefore, regretting that the paragraph in the original draught of he report had been rejected. It had not been intended to pass censure on he Pension Committee, and therefore he hoped the resolutions would not be research.

seed.

Are Russell said the opinion of the Cabinet had been that if Mr.

munds should appear at the table all the facts should be stated, but the

stion of a pension was never before them. If it had he had no doubt they

slid have decided that all the circumstances should be stated to the House,

justified the report of the Committee on the matter.

The resolutions were ultimately negatived.

Arel Granville them moved that the resolution granting a pension of

30 a year to Mr. Edmunds should be rescinded, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir G. GREY stated, in reply to Mr. Whalley, that the Government did of intend bringing in any bill to prevent such persons as the Rev. A. D. Yagner, who, in the recent proceedings sgainst Constance Kent, had pleaded he "seal of confession" as a reason for decilning to give certain evidence, com officiating as clergymen of the Established Church and receiving the moluments thereof.

Mr. WHALLEY then gave notice that on an early day he should call

THE AZEEM JAH PETITIONS.

On the suggestion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the House agreed to refer back to a Special Committee the consideration of the charge against George Morris Mitchell of having forged signatures to the petitions in favour of the case of Azeem Jah, with the view of affording Mr. Mitchell an opportunity of proving his innecence.

COMMUNICATION WITH RAILWAY GUARDS.

Sir W. GALLWEY moved, as a declaratory resolution, "That the safety of the public required that, pending the report of the Royal Commission, some immediate provision should be made for compelling railway companies to make arrangements for establishing a proper communication between guards and passengers."

and passengers."

Mr. GIBSON assured the House that the Board of Trade had not been in different to the subject, they having in the month of July last addressed a communication to every railway company in the kingdom urging upon them the necessity of adopting some means of communication between passengers and guards. The companies had shown no indisposition to give effect to the recommendation of the board, and had bound themselves in certain circumstances to adopt a system by which passengers might be enabled to communicate with the guard.

Sir W. GALLWEY, having remarked that at that moment the House consisted solely of railway directors, consented to withdraw his motion.

INSPECTION OF MINES.

On the motion of Mr. Avreton, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the Acts regulating the inspection of mines and the allegations contained in the petitions presented on the subject.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHURCH RATES.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the second reading of the Church Rates Commutation Bill. The measure proposed the substitution of a charge of 2d in the pound on real property in lieu of church rates. The assessment was not to extend to property except such as had been assessed to church rates within the last seven years, nor to parishes which had manifested their dislike of church rates by three successive rejections of such rates at polls. This would give relief to the whole occupying body, and would exempt those parishes where church rates were refused. He moved the measure as affording a basis of agreement between Churchmen and Dissenters, and hoped it would pass with a view of being referred to a Select Committee.

sir C. Douglas moved the rejection of the bill.

Sir G. Grey opposed the bill. It was understood that the question should est for the present. The compromise which was proposed might have been excepted at one time, but now would only be regarded as giving a new anction to church rates.

After some further discussion, the bill, on a division, was rejected by 126

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The County Voters Registration Bill passed through Committee with overal amendments.

several amendments.

Mr. LOCKE was moving the second reading of the Theatres, &c., Bill, when a quarter to six o'clock arrived, and the debate was suspended.

Chancery, and he did not think the County Court Judges were competent to deal with such cases.

The bill was ultimately read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. BENTINCK rose to move that it be an instruction to the Committee, with a view to rendering the working of the system of union chargeability more just and equal, to facilitate in certain cases the alteration of the limits of existing unions. He contended that the bill would arrest the flow of private generosity, and in that light he regarded it as most objectionable. But his chief ground of objection to the bill was that it was framed for the benefit of the towns and to the prejudice of the rural districts.

jection to the bill was that it was trained for the benefit of the towns and to the prejudice of the rural districts.

Mr. PACKE seconded the motion.

Mr. NEATE considered that the bill was one of justice to the ratepayer and of benefit to the poor. He deprecated any delay in passing it.

Mr. KNIGHT and Mr. SCOURFIELD supported the motion, which, after some debate, was negatived by a majority of 193 to 118.

Mr. THOMPSON moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. FERRAND seconded the amendment.
After a long and dreary discussion, Sir R. KNIGHTLEY moved the adjournment of the debate.

ment or the decade.

The proposition having been strongly resisted by the Government, a division took place, when the motion for adjournment was negatived by a

The proposition using division took place, when the motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 174 to 80.

Mr. LYGON then moved the adjournment of the House, insinuating as a reason the disorderly interruptions that came from the Ministerial side of

ne house.

Sir G. GREY warm!y repelled the charge, and taunted the members on the ther side of the house with resorting to unfair means of opposition.

Mr. DISRAELI indignantly repelled the accusation.

After some exciting recrimination, the motion for the adjournment of the louse was negatived without a division.

the motion of Mr. HENLEY, the debate was then adjourned until

THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES

For SATURDAY, MAY 20, will contain NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS

Illustrative of Incidents connected with the OPENING of the DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION and of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S VISIT to ALGERIA.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE EDMUNDS SCANDAL.

THE transactions popularly known as the "Edmunds scandal" have been fruitful in painful exposure, and in some cases disgrace, to all connected with them. First, there is Mr. Edmunds himself, who has been reduced from a position of affluence and respectability to one of probable penury and certain shame. For him, however, we have no sympathy, and we feel sure that he will meet with little commiseration. He was guilty of an amount of malversation in the discharge of the duties of his offices in connection with patents which would have consigned him first to the bar of a criminal court and afterwards to a felon's cell, had his employers been any private firm, and not the British public. Mr. Edmunds, therefore, has reason to congratulate himself that no worse consequences have followed from his misconduct than those he is now enduring, and the best that can happen for him is, that he may sink into obscurity, and be no more heard of. Next, there was mixed up with these transactions a name dear to every Englishman, and upon any individual bearing which it is painful to think that even a breath of suspicion could be cast. No one, of course, for a moment believed that Lord Brougham was in the slightest degree or manner implicated in any of Mr. Edmunds's defalcations; and his own affidavit and the report of the Peers' Committee amply clear him of every suspicion. The same, however, cannot be said of other members of his family, whose share in the awkward affair is, to say the least, of a questionable character; and it is deeply to be regretted that the name of Brougham should have been dragged through such a foul slough, even though the honoured head of the house, whose talents and character have made the name illustrious, should be utterly blameless But the country has at least this consolation, that they are entitled to venerate Henry Brougham still.

It is with greater reluctance, because with greater doubt and pain, that we approach the part which another eminent personage has played in this affair. We are not disposed to join in the party cry which has been raised against Lord Westbury by Conservative journals in the hope of crushing a dangerous antagonist; but we cannot conceal from ourselves that in this business the Lord Chancellor's hands are not altogether clean. t was by Lord Westbury's orders that the investigation into Mr. Edmunds's conduct at the Patent Office was instituted: it was at his instance that Mr. Edmunds was induced to resign his position there; it was in consequence of pressure applied by Lord Westbury-let it be disguised how it maythat Mr. Edmunds abandoned his offices in the House of Lords; it was the Lord Chancellor's duty to make their Lordships acquainted with all the facts in his possession before a pension was granted to Mr. Edmunds; and it was THURSDAY, MAY 11.

MOUSE OF LORDS.

COUNTY COURTS EQUITABLE JUMISDICTION BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the third resaling of this bill.

Lord ST. LEONARDS repeated his objections to this bill. The Judges of County Courts, being only Common Law Judges, were scarcely eligible to give judgment in cases of equity. He was sure that if this bill were passed cases would come before the County Court Judges involving points as complicated and abstruce as any that could possibly arise in the Court of

them, or to that of their relatives. In this position, we say, Lord Westbury stands; and though he may not have been guilty of positive corruption in his conduct to Mr. Edmundsnay, in compelling that individual to quit the public service we think he only did his duty-and though he may have been no more flagrant in his nepotism than others who have preceded him in his high office, the country was under the impression that such practices were things of the past, and that public men nowadays were not amenable to the charge of utter selfishness in the dispensing of their patronage, and has been proportionately shocked by the recent disclosures. We in England dislike being made aware of the fact that our popular idols are still partially formed of clay; that the motives which have actuated the occupant of the highest office in the land are open to grave suspicion; that the dignity of that office has been lowered; that the head of the law, the keeper of the Queen's conscience, the custodian of the Great Seal, and a valuable public servant, is a man against whom the finger of scorn has been pointed, who has fallen from his high estate, and whose future usefulness has been seriously impaired, if not totally destroyed.

Little less culpable than the conduct of the Lord Chancellor has been that of the Cabinet generally, of the Pension Committee of the House of Lords, and of the bulk, if not the whole, of the Peers themselves. All knew that something serious was wrong in Mr. Edmunds's conduct, and yet none acted on the knowledge they possessed, nor troubled themselves to call for further information. All concurred in keeping silence, and in voting a handsome pension to a man whom many of them knew to be utterly unworthy of any reward whatever from the public. Now that the blunder has been rectified, however, we care not to inquire too curiously into their Lordships' conduct; but we trust the "Edmunds scandal" will, in Transatlantic phraseology, be a "caution" to both Houses of Parliament as to how they grant pensions and dispose of public money in future.

Another, and not less disagreeable, aspect of the subject is the facility with which, it appears, public officers may defraud the revenue of moneys passing through their hands. There was, it seems, absolutely no check whatever upon the dealings of Mr. Edmunds with the revenue accruing from his branch of the public service; and when such things are done in one department, it is not unreasonable to suspect that they may be done in others also. Popular confidence in public servants is thus shaken, and even the most honourable and conscientious are liable to be distrusted. Mr. Edmunds states that he was nominally under the supervision of the Comptroller-General, Lord Monteagle, to whom he ought to have rendered periodical reports, and into whose hands, or to whose account, he ought to have paid over the moneys he received for the public benefit. And yet neither Lord Monteagle, his subordinates, nor any one connected with the Treasury, ever troubled himself as to whether or not those moneys were accounted for. Surely it was somebody's duty to see that the ledger containing the Patent Office accounts was duly posted up; and yet years passed over without a single entry being made in that ledger or a single question being asked as to why that account was in arrear. This implies grave neglect of duty on some one's part; and we hope that at least this one grain of good will be evolved out of the huge mass of evil disclosed in this Edmunds case-namely, that atringent measures will be taken to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of such malversation and similar scandals.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN ALCERIA.

The Emperor arrived at Algiers on the night of Tuesday, the 2nd inst. but the landing was deferred until the morning of Wednesday, the 3rd. Nothing could have been more splendid than the scene witnessed on the occasion. From the Place du Gouvernement all down the boulevards to the sea the sides of the road were decorated with garlands of the sprays of wild asparagus, relieved at intervals by shields bearing alternately the letters "E. N." Two magnificent palm-trees, composed entirely of guns and sabres, glittered in the sunshine, and flags of the tricolor floated in every direction. A grand pavilion, composed of French banners, stood on the landing-place. Six or eight men-of-war escorted his Majesty. A correspondent says that "the only enthusiastic shouts heard were given as he stepped from the boat and entered the pavilion. It is said Napoleon desired as quiet a reception as possible: he certainly had his wish. On he came amid the waving of banners, and, save for the music, in silence. His Majesty seemed in good health, and conversed with Marechal de M'Mahon as he rode along.

The Emperor Napoleon, on the 4th, issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria:—

I come among you to learn in person your interests, to second your efforts, and to assure you that the protection of the mother country shall not fall you. You have for a long time past combated with energy two obstacles—a virgin soil and a warlike people; but better days are at hand. On the one side, private companies are about to develop, by their industry and their capital, the fertility of the land; on the other, the Arabs, restrained, and treat the Arabs, in the midst of whom you must dwe'l, as fellow-countrymen. We must be the masters, because we are the more civilized; we must be generous, because we are the stronger.

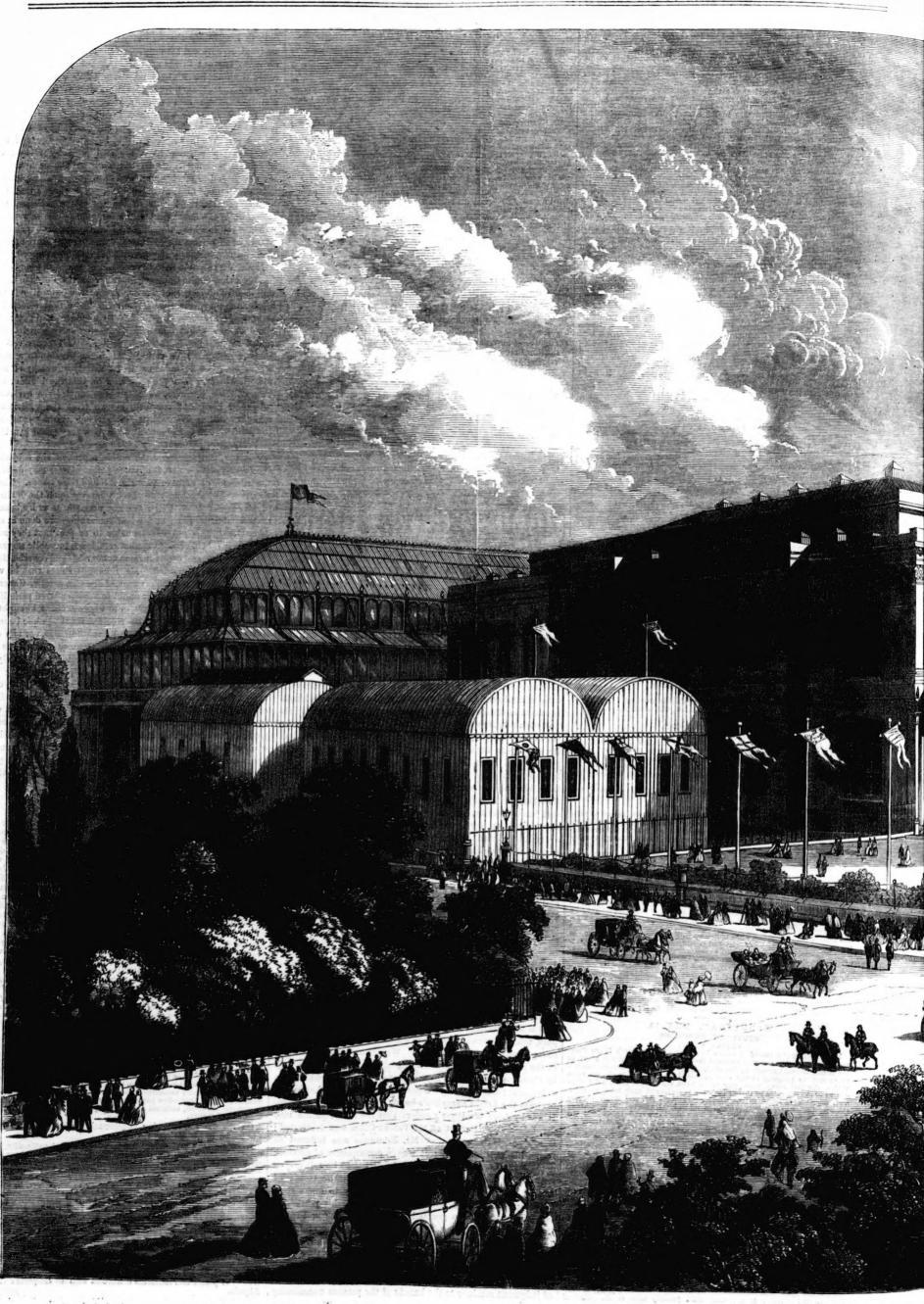
Let us, then, justify uncesaingly the glorious act of one of my predecessors, who, in planting, thirty-five years ago, on the soil of Africa, the banner of France and the Cross, unfu

On the 6th the following proclamation, addressed to the Arabs, was issued by his Majesty:—

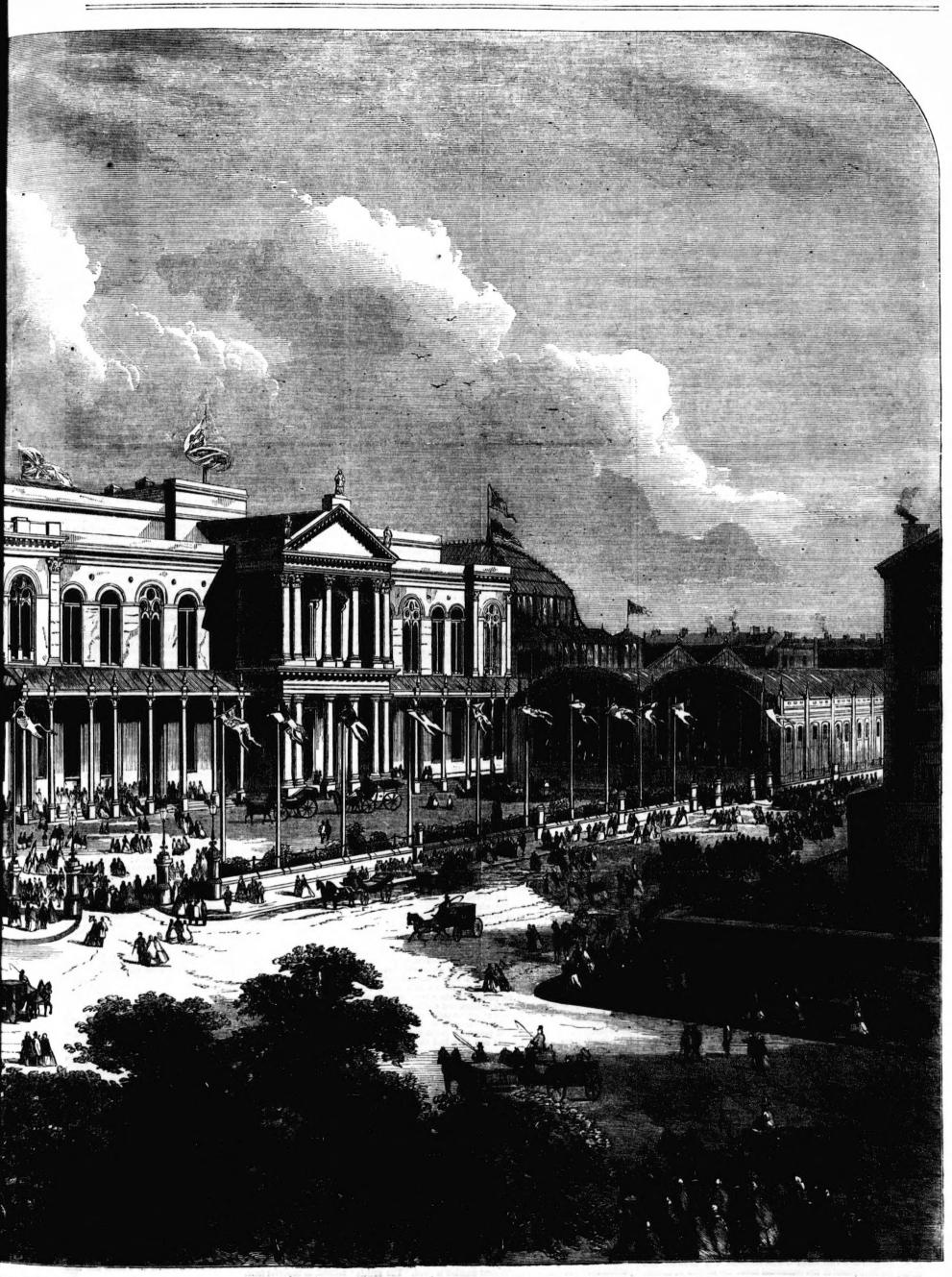
was issued by his Majesty:—

France came to Algeria in 1839, not to destroy the Arab nationality, but to liberate the people from ages of oppression. Nevertheless, you have fought against your liberators. I honour your sentiment of warlike dignity, but dod has decided. Recognize the decrees of Providence. Like yourselves, our ancestors courageously resisted, and yet from their defeat dates their regeneration. Your Prophet says "God gives power to whomsoever he will." I come to exercise power in your interest. I have irrevocably assured to you the proprietorship of the land you occupy. I have honoured your chiefs and respected your religion. I wish to increase your well-being. Tell your mistaken brethren that 2,000,000 Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 Frenchmen. I thank the great majority for their fidelity. Great recollections and powerful interests already unite you to the mother country, and a military confraternity has been formed in the Crimes, Italy, Chine, and Mexico. Place confidence, then, in your destinies, almost united with those of France, and acknowledge, with the Koran, that what God directs is well directed.

Our next week's Number will contain several Engravings illus-trative of places and incidents connected with the Emperor's visit to



THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: FRO



SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK Arrived in England, on Saturday afternoon last, upon a visit to the Royal family.

PRINCE NAPOLEON started on Wednesday for Ajacclo, in Corsica, to be present at the uncovering of a new statue of the Emperor Napoleon I., who is represented on horseback, with his four brothers—Joseph, Lucleu, Jerome, and Louis—on their feet, and at his feet.

COUNT PEPOLI, the husband of Mdme. Alboni, has become insane in Paris. MR. BERESFORD HOPE has been elected President of the Institute of

MR. ALDERMAN JAMES LAWRENCE was, on Tuesday, elected member yr Lambeth, in the place of Mr. Williams, deceased. There was no opportion, and little interest was shown in the proceedings.

THE DANISH LOWER HOUSE has been dissolved. The new elections are fixed for the 30th inst.

nxea for the sum niet. LISTZ, the celebrated planist, has entered an ecclesiastical establishment at Rome, and received the tonsure from Archbishop Hohenloe.

ABD-EL-KADER has arrived at Constantinople from Syria, as the guest of the Porte, and a special palace has been allotted to him during his stay in

THE HON, RICHARD BETHELL, son of the Lord Chancellor, has been pro-claimed an outlaw, at the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, on the suit of a certain Edward Isaacson.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION between California and British Columbia will be completed in a few weeks.

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER is building some capital farm pourers cottages, on the Siamese principle, at his place at Motcombe. The st is, on the average, about £400 the pair.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the new spire of Chichester Cathedral was laid on the 2nd inst. The restoration of the cathedral will cost £52,000, and £46,000 has been subscribed towards it.

A DEPUTATION from Leeds waited upon Lord Amberley, on Tuesday, sak him to become a candidate for this borough. They showed his Lordilp the result of a canvass, which was satisfactory, and he consented to andfor the borough at the next election.

THE SECOND Prize Exhibiton of Illuminations by Females will open Mortimer House, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, on Thursday, 18th inst.

MR. EDWIN JAMES, ex-Q.C., of London, has appeared at the Winter arden Theatre, New York, as Friar Laurence, in "Romeo and Juliet." He ien Theatre, New es a capital cleric.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, champion waterman, and Robert Cooper, the next best rower, have been matched to row a mile on the Tyne, on the 12th of June, for £100 a side.

June, for £100 a side.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the new Surrey Theatre was laid on Saturday last. The building, which will be of a highly improved character, is expected to be finished in about five months.

A PROPOSAL has been made in America to rase Ford's Theatre (where President Lincoln was murdered) to the ground, and build a monument on the site, to the memory of the martyred President.

NEWCOME, the lion tamer, holds a mortgage of £127 on a den of lions. He has obtained a writ and execution, but, as the balliffs will scarcely seize, he will probably have so do that himself.

SOME IDEA of the enormous traffic of this country may be gathered from the fact that there is scarcely ever less than 100 sail of ships near Land's End, leaving, or bearing up for the British or Irish Channels.

A YERY FINE JACK was caught in the pool opposite the Custom House.

eaving, or bearing up for the British or Irish Channels.

A VERY FINE JACK was caught in the pool opposite the Custom House, condon, the other day. This is regarded as a proof of the increased purity of he Thames, consequent on the completion of the main drainage.

A CLERGYMAN OF DUNDEE, the other Sunday, took a flower into the oulpit and made it the text for a sermon, in which he alluded to the improvent character of the study of natural objects and the tendency of such studies of increase the spirituality of the mind.

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to increase the spirituality of the mind.

CONSIDERABLE MERRIMENT has been occasioned in French literary sircles by the publication, in Paris, of a squib, entitled "The History of Napoleon III., by Julius Cessar." No steps have as yet been taken for its suppression, and it is obtaining a large circulation.

A PENSION TO Ma. COBDEN'S WIDOW is shortly to be proposed to Parliament by Government. So, at least, says the Owl.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND took place on Wednesday evening. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and, in proposing the toast of the evening, rated the power and influence of literature rery highly.

A MEETING WAS HELD IN ST. PANCRAS VESTRY HALL, on Wednesday wening, to take steps for the erection of a statue to Richard Cobden. The shurchwardens presided. The vestry have granted a capital site for the tatue, and at the meeting it was unanimously resolved to raise the necessary unds.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS took place at the rystal Palace on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the bad weather, it was a mplete success.

complete success.

AN ORIGINAL PLAY, purporting to have been written by Shakspeare, with marginal notes, additions, and corrections in his own handwriting, has recently been deposited in the museum of the Shakspeare house. There is said to be abundance and variety of evidence to support its authority, which, if once proved, would render this the most important literary discovery that has been made during the last 250 years.

IN THE LETTER which the Pope dispatched to King Victor Emmanuel inviting him to send an envoy to Rome the King was addressed only as Sovereign of Sardinia, and the Pope closed his epistle without the usual Pontifical benediction.

Pontifical benediction.

ON THE 14TH OF APRIL, Orsini, Charlotte Corday, Ravillac, and Booth, committed their crimes; and William III., Anne, George I., George II., George IV., William IV., Washington, President Lincoln, and others, have all died on a Saturday.

A SEVERE FORM OF TYPHUS FEVER has lately been very prevalent in several of the country districts in Malta. Its virulence has now abated, and from a report made by order of the Governor it appears that it was due to overcrowding in ill-ventilated apartments.

ON THE 18T OF MARCH, 1865, there were in the union workhouses of England and Wales 14.760 panpers—viz., 4426 men and 10,334 women—who were not disqualified by any mental or physical infirmity from earning the average wages of able-bodied persons in the class to which they belong.

THE REV. DR. MANNING, formerly Protestant Archdeacon of Chichester,

average wages of able-bodied persons in the class to which they belong.

THE REV. DR. MANNING, formerly Protestant Archdeacon of Chichester, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Wiseman in the Roman Catholic archbishopric of Westminster. In making this appointment the Pope is said to have passed over the nominations of the Roman Catholic Chapter of Westminster altogether.

hapter of Westminster attogether.

SERIOUS APPREHENSIONS are said to exist in Cuba of an insurrection of
he slaves. Deposits of arms have been found and several negroes arrested,
he plot is said to embrace the slaves all over the island.

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, aged thirty-four, has been sent to a lunatic
sylum by the Southwark police magistrate, for sending threatening letters

esylum by the South to the Earl of Derby.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS is expected to arrive in London towards the end of next week. During his brief stay he will give three "Conferences." The subjects will be—"The Campaign of Italy and Garibaldi," "Studies of our Contemporaries—Friends and Enemies," and "Introduction to my Dramatic Discourse."

AN ADDRESS was recently sent to the Emperor of the French by some of the inhabitants of Fiensburg. The *Dagblad* of Copenhagen now states that three citizens who signed it have been sentenced by the German authorities to six months' imprisonment each.

three citizens who signed it have been sentenced by the German authorities to six months' imprisonment each.

GENERAL LEE, it is said, is expected to arrive in this country shortly. An American paper says that the General states that when he disposeeseed himself of the command of the Confederate forces he kept in mind President Lincoin's benignity, and surrendered as much to the latter's goodness as Grant's artillery. The General said that he regretted Mr. Lincoin's death smuch as any man in the North, and that he believed him to be the epitome of magnanimity and good faith.

PRISSIA, with a territory of 5000 square miles, and a population of thirteen millions, has an army of 200,000 men in time of peace, which costs her £8,000,000; Austria, whose territory is 12,000 square miles, and apopulation thirty-seven millions, has an army of 500,000 men, which costs her £12,000,000; France, with a territory of 10,000 square miles, and a population of thirty-eight millions, has an army of 400,000 men, which costs her £12,000,000; while our army, including that in India, amounts to 150,000 men, costing £14,000,000.

A MEETING of ladies of rank and fortune has been held in Paris to take into consideration the destitute condition of the negroes emancipated by the late events in the United States. They resolved to form themselves in the sub-committees and to occupy themselves in making clothing for the unhappy slaves at present deprived of all means of procuring any.

FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION.—An association under this title has just been formed in London, for the purpose of accompilating the following objects:—

1. To obtain the repeal of the duties upon the necessaries of the people—tes, coffee, sugar, and all the minor articles of the customs 'tariff. 2. To obtain the perfect freedom of trade by the substitution, as far as possible, of direct for indirect taxation. 3. To obtain a more equitable adjustment of the property and income tax, in relation to real property and industrial incomes.

4. To obtain such a supervision of the public income as will result in the economical and just expenditure of the funds raised by national taxation.

5. To correspond with free-traders in other countries, with the view of promoting the development of free commercial intercourse between all nations.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

"BLOGG, how's Palmerston?" said I to my gossip the other day.
"He 's not been in the house since the holidays, and I can get no trustworthy intelligence. All the officials protess ignorance, or else tell me he is better." Whereupon Blogg whispered ominously in in my ear. "What!" said I, "is it so?" "True; you may derend upon it," he replied, shaking his head and looking prophetic. What my friend said I will not repeat; because, though I heard the rumour afterwards, I have had it contradicted positively, and am assured that the disease which keeps the noble Lord at home is simply another attack of the gout, which his doctors say he will soon get over. and may be in his place before the week is out. Nevertheless, he is eighty-one, or nearly so; and these successive attacks—though some say they are his safety-valves—cannot but make his friends anxious. The House is very dull without him, and his absence shows us every day that he is the ax'e of the Ministerial wheel; and that, he gone, the wheel would fly to pieces. We have seen something of this sort happen before, as you will remember. When Earl Spencer died and Lord Althorp went to the Lords, the Ministry dissolved. That was in 1834.

It is very doubtful whether the man Mitchell who is charged with forging signatures to petitions will be got into gaol. The subject is to be referred back to the Committee, who are to make fresh investigations, but it is questioned whether they will succeed in convincing the House that Mitchell was the transgressor. The fact is, as I have before said, these Committee, who are to make fresh investigations, but it is questioned whether they will succeed in convincing the House that Mitchell was the transgressor. The fact is, as I have before said, these Committee, and annient mouldy customs. Nor are the judges lawyers. Very much like Star Courts are these Committees, and altogether out of harmony with the age. If Mitchell be accused of a crime, why not instruct the Attorney-General to procedute him. It is

Azem Jah, of whom not one in a thousand of the dwellers in London ever heard?

I am glad to observe from the local journals that Mr. W. T. Robertson's new and really original comedy, entitled "Society," which has just been produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, is a decided and deserved success. The Liverpool Daily Post says, that the piece "was throughout most enthusiastically applauded. Hardly a line in it fell coidly on the audience. At the end of the first act a loud call for the artistes was followed by a protracted cry for the author, who was too modest or cautious to accept the rarely precedented honour. And at the termination of the piece he received what we must call, pace the classicists, an ovation, presenting himself before the curtain in response to one of the most sonorous tributes to successful authorship we ever heard paid." Mr. Robertson is already favourably known as a dramatic author, his adaptation of a French piece under the title of "David Garrick," in paticular, having been exceedingly successful on the boards of the Haymarket, Mr. Sothern playing the principal part; and I heartily congratulate him on this new and more legitimate success.

Garrick," in particular, having been exceedingly successful on the boards of the Haymarket, Mr. Sothern playing the principal part; and I heartily congratulate him on this new and more legitimate success.

It is often made a subject of reproach to large constituencies, and especially borough constituencies, and is cited as a proof of their ginorance and want of appreciation of great talent, that they seldom send men of pre-eminent capacity to Parliament. I shall not trouble myself just now as to whether or not this taunt is justified by facts; but I beg to remark that one of the most learned constituencies in the country is open to the still more serious reproach that it will not keep a distinguished man as its representative when it has got him. Oxford University was at one time represented by the late Sir Robert Peel, from which position he wasousted because he became too liberal for his constituents, and had to fall back upon Tamworth, in order to make way, if I remember rightly, for Sir Robert Harry Inglis, a very respectable man in his way, but not for a moment to be compared to Sir Robert. Oxford is now represented by William Ewart Glastsone, and he certainly confers more honour on his constituents than even his learned constituents can confer upon him. And yet an effort is being made to oust him, too, from his seat, and for the same reason—namely, that he also has become too liberal for Oxford University. No wonder that even Dr. Pasey, intensely Conservative as he is, should be ashamed of this movement; for there is something peculiarly appropriate in such a coostituency as that of Oxford University being represented by a man like Mr. Gladstone. He is one of her most distinguished alumni; he is an accomplished and elegant scholar; he is the first British orator and the most successful insancter of his age; and surely, if Oxford University parts with Mr. Gladstone, she will gain a grave loss of reputation, and be still more open to the charge of incapacity to appreciate eminent qualities than any large bo

LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES

THE MAGAZINES.

Temple Bar contains one article which is of much higher quality than anything commonly to be found in its "padding" (though why essays should be "padding" goodness only knows, as Copperfield's aunt used to say apropos of Blunderstone Rookery). The paper I refer to is entitled "Cynicism," and it is well worth reading. One sentence may be quoted:—"Efforts after unattainable ideals must be discarded, and we must confine ourselves to seeing what is within our powers, and doing that." This is, of course, only the old story, and inevitably starts the old question—If what we have experimentally proved to be attainable is to be the guide of life, what is the meaning, or the motive, of any effort at all? Cynicism may try for a thousand years, but it will never be able to crack that nut. It is not the attained, or the experimentally-proved attainable (the same thing under two names), which now govern us, but the apparently unattainable.

crack that nut. It is not the attained, or the experimentally-proved attainable (the same thing under two names), which now govern us, but the apparently unattainable.

The British Army and Navy Review is one of the pleasantest of the monthly magazines. Not for the first time, I may make the remark that a magazine with a specially almost always is. Not to particularise, the whole of the present number is good. The article

on Duelling gives (another) voice to a feeling which has long been active in a certain large class of energetic minds, to the effect that we have loss as well as gain to put to the account of our repudiation of duelling in modern times. The writer might have added that if there were any means, organised or other, of infallible provision for the survivors of those who fall in single combat, one of the strongest objections to this ancient mode of appealing to the occult powers which are on the side of right, and held ready to declare themselves in its favour upon due reference made, would be obviated. We strongly suspect there are very few men who have not a secret hankering after the duel.

It is a long time since we saw Sir John Herschel in Good Words. But we all remember with affectionate respect his grand refusal to "sign" the vulgar declaration that was hawked round among men of science some time ago, and are glad to meet him again. Here he

of sci-nce some time ago, and are glad to meet him again. Here he is, then, writing about "Light," as no other man in Europe could write about it. Mr. Kingsley's romance of "Hereward" is full of characteristic pictures, and the editor's sketches of Eastern travel are admirable in their manly simplicity and freedom from clerical "twenp."

"twang."

The Household Monthly Magazine I have before found reason to recommend. It is an excellent sixpenny worth of story, essay, and poetry. It is edited with great care and zeal. I entirely disagree with the advice given, in one of the extracts, to sit facing the light, I believe it is better to sit back to the light; to sit sidewise to the light we all know to be wrong. By-the-way, Hildebrand, in the woodcut to the Danish ballad, is a likeness of Disraeli.

THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

With all its literary and poetic merits (and it certainly possesses a large share of both), I do not think that Mr. Falconer's play, "Love's Ordeal," can fairly be pronounced a success. The whole play, and every act, scene, and speech in the play, is twice as long as it ought to be. In these days of sensation, rapid action, startling effects, and hairbreadth escapes, five-act dramas in blank verse are not popular. Shakepeare still retains a respectable hold on the DRURY LANE audiences, but I fancy that this is rather a concession made in deference to tradition and the palmy days of legitimacy than because the Drury Lane audiences derive more gratification from "Henry VIII." than from "Arrah-na-Pogue." Sheridan Knowles is tolerated now and then, but it must not be too often; and even then the cast should include a sensation débutante.

fication from "Henry VIII." than from "Arrah-na-Pogue." Sheridan Knowles is tolerated now and then, but it must not be too often; and even then the cast should include a sensation débutante. Mr. Falconer has taken the rosy view of the character of Robespierre, and represents him as a good-hearted, well-meaning man, with an absolute horror of bloodshed. He plays the part carefully, and with good taste; and, although it is at first rather startling to find Robespierre declaiming blank verse with a strong Irish brogue, the ear gets accustomed to it long before the five acts have come to an end. By-the-way, why does he not spell the name "R. O'Bespierre," and make an Irishman of him at once? The other parts, especially those filled by Mr. Walter Lacy and Mrs. Charles Young, are very admirably played.

Miss Bateman made her reappearance at the ADELPHI as Bianca, in Dean Milman's dismal play of "Fazio," on Monday last. The play contains three principal parts—Fazio, Bianca, and Aldebella—and it possesses this disadvantage, that no one of these personages claims in any material degree the sympathies of the audience. Fazio is a gloomy thief, Bianca is a revengeful demon, and Aldebella is a vindictive courtesan. Miss Bateman did her best with Bianca, and exhibited due pathos in the trial-scene and in the dungeon. I think Miss Bateman has improved in her delivery since her first appearance in "Leah," and she is as graceful and statuesque as ever. Mr. Jordan's Fazio is a heavy, uninteresting performance. Mrs. Billington played the ungrateful part of Aldebella with unexpected power; indeed, in the garden-scene with Fazio, in the beginning of the second act, she seemed to take the audience altogether by surprise. A word of praise is due to Mr. C. J. Smith, who gave the few lines allotted to the dying miser, in the first act, with excellent effect.

Mr. Leigh Murray is about to take a complimentary benefit at

Mr. Leigh Murray is about to take a complimentary benefit at DRURY LANE. All who knew this admirable actor before his health was completely stattered will take an interest in doing all in their power for one who, in his time, has done so much for them. The committee-list includes the names of all who have identified themselves directly or indirectly with the drama, and all that an at ractive bill and powerful cast can do to ensure a great success will be denoted the constitution of the done on this occasion.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.—A meeting of the "Fenian Brotherhood" was held in Clontarf on Sunday last. About three o'clock a crowd of men and boys, to the number of 1500, assembled at Dollymount, and proceeded in procession to the plains of Clontarf, where they were joined by a large body of their confederates. Inflammatory addresses were delivered by a Mr. Doyle, who appeared to be the leader in the proceedings. The ostensible object of the demonstration was to express sympathy with the people of the United States, but the real purpose seems to have been to give, vent to a quantity of sedition, and to advise the working classes not to join their countrymen in giving a loyal welcome to the Prince of Wales. The advertisement calling the meeting was as follows:—"Sic semper tyrannis 1855 v. 1172. Irishmen!—653 years of bloody extermination and rapacious plunder by British butchers (countrymen of the Queen of England's son) demand of you silence and contempt, and not even by your outward appearance show the slightest participation in the hollow rejoicings that will be paraded before you on the 9th by the descendants of Strongbow and Cromwell, who happen to be born in Ireland, but avow their allegiance to England. Irishmen! testify your loyalty and devotion to Ireland by uniting in the bonds of brotherhood to have Ireland for the Irish! By order of the Vigilance Committee. God save the people!" The speakers talked of planting the green flag and the stars and stripes on the Irish soil, with the help of the Americans.

Americans.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LOMBARD-STREET.—The transfer of the business of the Royal Insurance Company to their new premises, "Royal Insurance Buildings," Lombard-street, took place on Saturday, the 29th ult. The new building is, altogether, perhaps, the hand-omest, and certainly one of the largest, insurance editices in London. No pains or expense have been spared to render it perfect in its external decorations and internal fittings; the doorway, indeed, is the most striking and elaborate work of the kind we have ever seen, and is embellished, in addition to its other adornments, with two exquisite pieces of white marble sculture by Thorneycroft. The building is only worthy of the institution for which it has been erected, the progress of the Royal Insurance Company being quite without parallel, in most respects, in the history of commerce—it having attained, without one single purchase of the business of another office, in eighteen years, the enormous annual revenue of £600,000; and, according to the latest Government returns of duty, it is still increasing more rapidly than any other office.

office.

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL IN HYDE PARK.—Considerable progress has been made with the sketch models for the subjects on the east and south fronts of the podium of the national memorial to the late Prince Consort at South Kensington, the arts selected for Illustration being "Music" and "Painting." These have been intrusted to Mr. H. Armstead, the sculptor, and her Majesty has recently inspected the progress of the work in this artist's studio at Pimlico. Each side of the podium will be about 56 ft. long; and the height of the figures, which are to be executed in Sicilian marble, will be about 6 ft. The south side of the podium is devoted to "Music," the poet Homer, with lyre in hand, and seated on a dais, occupying the central portion of the subject. Poets and musicians of the English, German. Italian, and French schools, among whom are Shakpreser. Mitton. Music, the poet Homer, with lyre in band, and seated on a dais, occupying the central portion of the subject. Poets and musicians of the English, Gegman, Italian, and French schools, among whom are Shakspeare, Milton, Chancer, Dante, Goethe, Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn, &c., are ranged round the ancient bard, each attired in appropriate drapery. On each flank of the podium "Painting" will be represented by selections from the various ancient and modern schools, grouped around the figure of Raphael, who is depicted seated and holding his sketch-book in his band. Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Velsaquez, Murillo, Claude, David, De la Croir, the brothers Van Eyck, Rubens, Hogarth, Wikie, Turner, and other ancient and modern masters of the Italian, German, English, Spanish, and French schools of painting, are here represented with great taste and judgment; and some idea of the patient time and labour which will kave to be devoted to the working out of this grand piece of sculptural conception may be formed when it is stated that in the subjects on the south and east sides of the podium there are no less than eighty figures, the carving of which will take several years to execute. The subjects on the north and west sides of the podium will be respectively "Architecture" and "Sculpture," and these are being worked out by Mr. Phillips, of Hans-place.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE NEW SURREY THEATRE was laid last

THE FOUNDATION OF THE NEW SURREY THEATRE was laid last Saturday morning. The new theatre will differ materially from the old one, inazmuch as it will occupy a far greater space of ground. What was considered waste land at the back of the stage will be thrown into the building, and the boxes, pit, and gallery will be constructed on a novel and, it is believed, an improved form.

FINE ARTS.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. (SECOND NOTICE.)

In the Middle Room we first meet with Mr. Millais this year, and are glad to find a marked improvement in his painting, which is an excellent sign, for it proves that popularity has not made him idle. His "Roman Soldier about to Leave Britain" (294) is remarkably free from faults, and abounds in ford points. The intensity of the warrior's clasp round the form of the woman he loves is finely conceived, and the depth of sorrow—the fierceness of tearless grief in her face—is grandly rendered. As she presses the drar head to her bosom she gazes fixedly before her, as if trying to discover what there is left in life for her when he is gone. The contrast between her fair skin and the bronzed arms and neck of the Italian is admirable. She, by-the way, is a type of the pure Briton before any a mixture of the yellow Saxon had modified—perhaps weakened—the dark beauty of the race. The sea running in upon the beauthelow the cliff, where the two are taking a last leave, is capitally got in; the distance clearly indicated; and the figures of two soldiers decending to the galleys, which are just pulling off, are cleverly brought in. Let not the spectator fail to note the painting of the woman's robe, and especially of the fur cloak. Mr. Millais other picture in this room, "Joan of Aro" (208), contains some of the best painting of armour we have ever seen; but it is too evidently done only for the sake of this effect, and has no further merit as a picture than a mere study.

With what nigments has Mr. J. F. Lewis laid the palet'e from In the Middle Room we first meet with Mr. Millais this year, and

the be at painting of armour we have ever seen; but it is too evidently done only fer the sake of this effect, and has no further merit as a picture than a mere study.

With what pigments has Mr. J. F. Lewis laid the palette from which he painted the gorgeous flowers in "The Bey's Garden' (234)? They seem Nature's own hues, so delicately do they blend, so subtly do they change. It is quite needless to expatiate on the merits of a painting like this: those who have eyes must see its merit, for it is the next thing to reality; as for those who cannot see it, they must be afflicted with colour-blindness, and that no operation can cure. Mr. Hook's "Sardine Fishery" (183) has the wonted smack of brine about its Bir. A sun-kist Breton girl picks her way over the rocks with her baskets of sardines to where her good-tempered lover is waiting to relieve her of her burden, while beyond heaves the trac slucent deep, full of movement, as only Mr. Hook can paint it. A delic ous quality of colour distinguishes Mr. Leighton's "Helen of Troy" (306). Stricken with remorse, and reflecting on the old happy days with Menelaus and her parents at home, she has fluog a white veil, like a soft morning cloud, over her fatal charms, and glides along the walls toward the Scæan Gate—her face full of sorrow and beauty. The figure of Helen is surpassingly graceful, and the tone of the painting most pleasing. It is a great pity that so fine a work should have been placed so high. Of Mr. Leighton's remaining two pictures, we like least "The Widow's Prayer" (305), though the child's figure is very pleasing. On the whole, though it would be creditable indeed to many artists, it is hardly up to Mr. Leighton's high standard. In "St. Mark's" (316), apparently the companion picture, his style is again traceable and his colouring as fine as ever.

apparently the companion picture, his style is again traceable and his colouring as fine as ever.

A very mirvel of delicacy and finish is Mr. Noel Paton's "Fact and Fancy" (315). A little shild has strayed into a fairy glen, such as Browning alone could fully describe—

Boulder-stones where lichens mock
 The marks on a moth, and small ferns fit
 Their teeth to the polished block.
 the fairy-cupped

Elf-necdied mat of moss,
By the rose-fiesh mushrooms undivulged
Last evening—nay, in to-day's first dew,
You sudden coral nipple bulged
Where a freaked, fawn-coloured, flaky crew
Of toadstools peep indulged.

Where a freaked, fawn-coloured, flaky crew
Of toadstools peep indulged.

Here the little one spies in imagination the elves and fairy queens, who nod to him and do him service. The painting of this charming work is a miracle of patient skill—the child's face, stippled like a miniature, is the least happy portion, lacking roundness. The mosses, ferns, bluebells, and grasses are wonderfully portrayed in miniature—the fungi are real!

Mr. Burgess's "Bravo, Toro!" (304) is an exceedingly clever picture. It as a fashion to depreciate his works as imitations of Mr. Phillip. His style, however, is widely different; and, surely, the mere fact of his selecting Spain for his painting ground is no plagiarism. The varied expressions on the faces of the spectators of the bull-fight are most happily rendered; delicate differences and subtle shades of distinction between the impressions produced on similar countenances are marked with great skill. Mr. Burgess runs through a dispasson of expression; here a girl shrinks terrified or starts forward; there an excited man roars his applause of the bull's courage or enjoys it with an inward delight: all are excited, save that blue-blood "swell" at the back, who looks on unmoved by any feeling save that of consciousness that he is "the thing." The "Drum-head Court-martial" (192), by Mr. Pettie, has some first-rate drawing and nice colour in it; some of the figures are capital, the judicial trio especially; but the whole is weak and scatered in composition. Mr. Weekes's "Hunted Down" (292) is a spirited little bit, and should be looked for, being badly placed; as is also Mr. Beavis's "Military Train Crossing the Sands" (275), which has much merit, and would, we fancy, fill up exactly, and with credit to the Academy, the space wasted on Mr. Hart's "Blighted Aspirations" (282), which is nearly as big as it is bad.

Mr. Hughes is this year as strong as usual in colour; but, on the whole, he has not improved, which, in a painter, is much the same as retrograding. His "Beauty" (190) is ra

passages in the control of the painter of "Solomon Eagle" to one memory.

Mr. H. O'Neil, in his "King Knut" (32), departs from his accustomed class of subjects—perhaps with advantage. Mr. Arthur J. Lewis exhibits a very pleasant little picture, "The Last Number" (279)—a young lady dipping into a new magazine as she reclines on a sofa before a window that looks on the garden. Mr. Hardy's "Leaky Roof" (265) shows some capital painting and drawing—the girl's figure, which is very clever, and the handling of the wet floor, for example. Mr. Lehmann's "Italian Pilgrims" (272) and M. Perugini's "Lavandaje" (276) are both good. Mr. Strutt's "Little Wanderers" (332) attracts attention chiefly by its subject—that story of the three children lost in the Australian bush which was told so touchingly in the newspapers a little while ago. Mr. Phillip's "Rosina" (298) is not happy. Mr. Wynfield does not fill his canvas of "Queen Elizabeth's Last Days" (199) with sufficient interest, and there is staginess in the attitudes of the two courtiers, but the colouring here and there is praiseworthy.

colouring here and there is praise worthy.

Mr. Watts's portrait of "Mr. Bowman" (251) is a spirited and Mr. Watts's portrait of "Mr. Sowman" (201) is a spirited and characteristic head, free from the faults of professional portraiture. Mr. Richmond's "Maharanee" is a fine piece of colouring. Mr. Frith succeeds better in his portraits in this room than in his Royal picture. "Mrs. C. Oppenheim" (209) is very pleasing; and we do not doubt but that "The Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret'"

(287) is a good likeness—it is certainly not flattered. Mr. Poynter has "A Lady" (335) which should not be overlooked; and Mr. Sant has—besides a nice group of "The Attorney General's Children" (235)—a really delightful picture of "Harvey, the son of R. H. Coombe, Esq." (264) which is the very perfection of child-portraiture.

portraiture.

In landscape the Middle Room is rather strong. First of all there is one of Mr. Leaders viviu transcripts of nature—"A Sunny Autumn Afternoon in North Wales" (317) painted with all the earnest fidelity which has gained for Mr. Leader a sound reputation among the best judges;—and what can artist wish for more? All the chords and discords in the harmony of that season, which would be the loveliest if the loveliness did not speak of decay, like the

earnest fidelity which has gained for Mr. Leader a sound reputation among the best judges;—and what can artist wish for more? All the chords and discords in the harmony of that season, which would be the loveliest if the loveliness did not speak of decay, like the hectic flush on a dear cheek, are painted with loving care and a thoroughly appreciative eye, obeyed implicitly by a skilful hand.

Mr. Creswick's "Changeable Weather" (222) is remarkable for a finely-studied sky, but it is of so subdued a tone that we cannot help questioning the brightness of the fitting gleams of sun in the foreground. Nature, however, like the rest of her sex is so capricious that we feel some diffidence in questioning the work of so intimate a friend of hers as Mr. Creswick. Mr. Butler, who will, we venture to prophesy, take a high rank among our landscape-painters ere long, has some "Beeches in Knole Park" (266), for the lively portraiture of which we can cordially vouch; we recognise the grey boles, with their wonderful shadows and mossy roots, as old friends. "In Eridge Park" (232) is another excellent landscape by the same artist. The visitor to the Academy who values an exact rendering of natural beauties will do well to note all Mr. Butler's works this year. Mr. Mawley's "Brook at Evening" (278) will add considerably to the fame of this rapidly rising artist. The tone of the twilight hour is finely attained, and seems to come like the hush of that soothing season amid the garish colours which crowd on the walls despite the improvement this year.

Although we could wish to see a more felicitous handling of the aky and distance, we have nothing but the highest praise for the foreground and middle-distance trees of Mr. A. W. Williams's "Summer" (279), with its swathes of hay and the sunbrowed beauty of midsummer foliage. The treatment of the subjued sunlight on the water and the management of the trees and pasture, dotted with sheep, in Mr. C. J. Lewis's "Bowery Hollows Crowned with Summer Seas" (242), are most laudable; and th

which has fewer of his faults than usual and contains some fine passages. The corn is not so well painted as it might have been; but, on the whole, we can approve of this work. Mr. M'Callum's "Rheingrafstein" (273) is an excellent picture, but badly hung. The effect of the rosy rocks amid the lurid light is very well given, and we would fain make a closer acquaintance with it. Mr. Mason's two pictures, "The Geese" (239) and "The Cast Shoe" (240) are much in the same style as his picture in the East Room, and possess the same merit.

(240) are much in the same style as his picture in the East Room, and possess the same merit.

Mr. C. P. Knight's "Oxwich Bay" (187) is as clever as might be expected of so skilful an artist; but the composition is not pleasing; he should have selected a better point for his view. Mr. Whistler's "Old Battersea Bridge" (343) is also a clever picture, but is painted in a dull, heavy tone, which will hardly allow the merit of the drawing to be done justice to. Mr. Talfourd's "View near Bettway-Coed" (203) is, at a certain distance, a charming picture, but on closer inspection is so very rough and unfinished that its excellence appears to be an early accident which the artist seems to have discovered, and did not attempt to touch the canvas again for fear of destroying.

discovered, and did not attempt to touch the canvas again for least of destroying.

In marine views Mr. Edwin Hayes's "Dutch Boat" (334), though most unfairly placed, is the truest and best picture in the room. Now that we detect signs of failing power—and little wonder—in the veteran Stanfield, it is some comfort to have assurance of a worthy successor to our great sea painter. Mr. Johnson's "Hastings Trawler" (314) is full of promise, and, indeed, of considerable performance, too. Mr. Garrie's "Moorland" (290), Mr. Earl's "Orchard" (183), and Mr. Faulkner's "Bed Deer's Haunt" (196) are all worthy of a passing word of praise. This room also contains one of the best specimens of Mr. Sidney Percy we have seen for a long time—"Corn-fields near the Coast" (326), undisfigured by the "magenta" he too often uses. agenta" he too often uses.

"magenta" he too often uses.
We cannot conclude our notice of this room without drawing especial attention to the singular excellence of Mr. Hemy's picture, "The Lone Seashore" (345). For minute attention to detail, which does not injure the breadth of the whole effect, it stands unrivalled. The warm sea, the dry boulders of the beach, grey with salt incrustations, the distant cliff, and the hollow through which the sunlight streams, are all marvellously rendered. At one stride—for we do not remember to have seen any work of his before—Mr. Hemy has won a conspicuous position in his branch of art.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

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Although we can always rely upon some of the members of this society—artists like Messrs. Warren, Shalders, Mole, Hayes, Prout, and Weir—for pictures that will repay a visit to the gallery in Pall-mail, we cannot be always sure that the general excellence of the exhibition will maintain a high standard. This year we have great pleasure in congratulating the members on a most unmistakable advance in the character of the works displayed, though it is to be wished that a few more figure-men were included in the list of members.

members.

The landscapes are of a very high order of merit. Mr. E. G. Warren's "First Notes of the Cuckoo" (70) is a picture to be seen, not described. It will, if possible, add to the artist's already great reputation. The tender hues of the yet undimmed beauties of young spring have never been more lovingly or truthfully painted. In "The Fall of the Leaf" (255) Mr. Warren strikes the opposite chord, and, by his vivid realisation of the beech wood, carpeted with russet leaves and touched by sparkles of sunlight, inspires us with the melancholy which the actual scene would create. "Grist for the Mill" (170) shows the hopeful side of autumn in the golden promise of harvest. The screens are rich in charming little pictures from this skilled hand. Mr. Mole has been staying in Dorsetshire, and, with his accustomed happy colouring and taste in his selection of subject, reveals wonderful loveliness in that hitherto-considered commonplace county. Let the visitor by no means miss "At

of subject, reveals wonderful loveliness in that hitherto-considered commonplace county. Let the visitor by no means miss "At Ulwell, Dorset" (220); but, indeed, he is hardly likely to pass over any picture of Mr. Mole's.

Mr. Shalders is another artist to whom the critic, wearied with wading through the mass of mediocrity which duty each year calls on him to inspect, is infinitely indebted. We return to our work with redoubled vigour after apending a few minutes in the cool evening air to watch "The Collecting of the Flocks" (247). A gasp of the sea air, bracing and briny, which Mr. Pidgeon has so admirably given in his "Peep into a South Devon Cove" (50), is all that we should need to strengthen us for our task were the exhibition a wearisome one—which it is not—for Mr. Pidgeon is not niggardly of the delicious glimpes of nature that he has made his own. He gives us "Bovey Tracy Bridge" (23), with its cool stream and pleasant ivy-wreaths, or a broad reach of the Dart, where I. Walton, Esq., jun., is "Landing the Trout" (38); or with cruel kindness reminds us of the exquisite delight, casketed in the abrupt coop of "A Devonshire Valley" (89).

Mr. Hine, one of the earliest of our comic artists, startles us—or would startle us, did we not know that humour and deep feeling are

closely allied—with some truthful and yet poetical landscapes.
"The Old Mill" (83), "Nine Barrow Down" (218), and especially
"Bexbill" (268), will prove the justice of what we say.
It is so impossible to decide which is the best of Mr. Edwin Hayes's

It is so impossible to decide which is the best of Mr. Edwin Hayes's nine contributions, that we will not attempt to make any invidious distinction. Before his excellence Messrs. Philp and Robins, who elsewhere might reckon high, "pale their ineffectual fires." In water colour, at any rate, he stand unrivalled as a marine painter.

Mr. M'Kewan, though a large contributor, has not sacrificed quality to quantity. His "Wnitby Sands" (194) and "Watching the Trout" (168) will add to his reputation. Mr. Chase, for his "Lake of Geneva" (14) and other honest work; Mr. Fahey, for "Evening Near Addlestone" (191); Mr. Telbin, and Mr. Whymper, among the members, must all be congratulated on their achievements this year.

Of Mr. Vacher's work it is almost impossible to speak in too high terms. The reality of his Esstern views is miraculous. Every stone, every brick, every blade of grass stands out with intense truth—an actual object. Mr. Carl Werner and Mr. Skinner Prout, Mr. H. Warren and Mr. L. Haghe, fully realise the expectations which their former success has led us to entertain.

Mr. H. Warren and Mr. L. Haghe, tully realise the expension which their former success has led us to entertain.

The lady members, who should be helping their own society and might do it infinite service, are in great force this year. Mrs. E. Morray, Mrs. W. Duffield, and Mrs. Oliver need hardly fear comparison to the companion of the companion

Murray, Mrs. W. Duffield, and Mrs. Oliver need hardly fear comparison with their brother artists. Miss Farmer is almost beyond it. There are few things in the gallery to compare in colouring or drawing with her "Bird's Nest" (328), and "Currant-Picking" (315).

Of the Associates, the majority may be looked upon as fully capable of sustaining and raising the credit of the society. Mr. W. L. Thomas, one of the most recently elected, strengthens it where it most needs vigour—in the figure-subjects. Nor does Mr. Jopling disappoint the high opinion formed of his powers last year. Mr. Aaron Penley exhibits some charming views, and Mr. C. Green several pictures a little too laborious in elaboration as compared with the force attained. He shows, however, considerable promise, and, if he can forget that Mr. F. Walker ever drew, and avoid a mettled and broken mode of colouring, may yet make his mark. Mr. Bouvier is exceptionally good this year. His "Valeria" (281) is the beet picture by him that we have ever seen. Mr. Cattermole still fulfils the promise of his cavier works, and bids fair to assimilate all the best qualities of his clever uncle and Mr. John Gilbert, without catching their faults. If he does that, we shall have an without catching their faults. If he does that, we shall have an

artist indeed.

Mr. W. Lucas is a great acquisition to the Society. His "Rustic Courtship" (85) is admirably painted. All his works will bear inspection, and amply repay the attention.

Should the Young Society continue to advance as it has done this year, the Old one must look to its laurels.

THE FRENCH IN SENEGAL.

THE FRENCH IN SENEGAL.

We have in a previous Number given some account of the progress of the French colony in Senegai, and a description of some of the principal stations which have been established by the colonists on the Gambia. Our Engraving this week represents one of the latest of those difficulties which so frequently arise to deter the complete estitement of territorial concessions in that country. The mouth of the Casamancais entirely obstructed by sandhanks, which make it almost impossible to enter the stream without the assistance of a native pilot; but the commerce of the river has very materially increased since the territory has become a French possession; the number of ships entering have become greater every year, and, as may be expected, the accidents have proportionally uncreased. Vessels which are wacked upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river are necessarily thrown upon the shoals at the entrance of the river. A boay disease the pilot station at the entrance of the river. A boay had already been stationed there in 1862, and another in 1864; but these had been insufficient to prevent the loss of vessels coming into the stream. In January of the present year the pilot station was establi

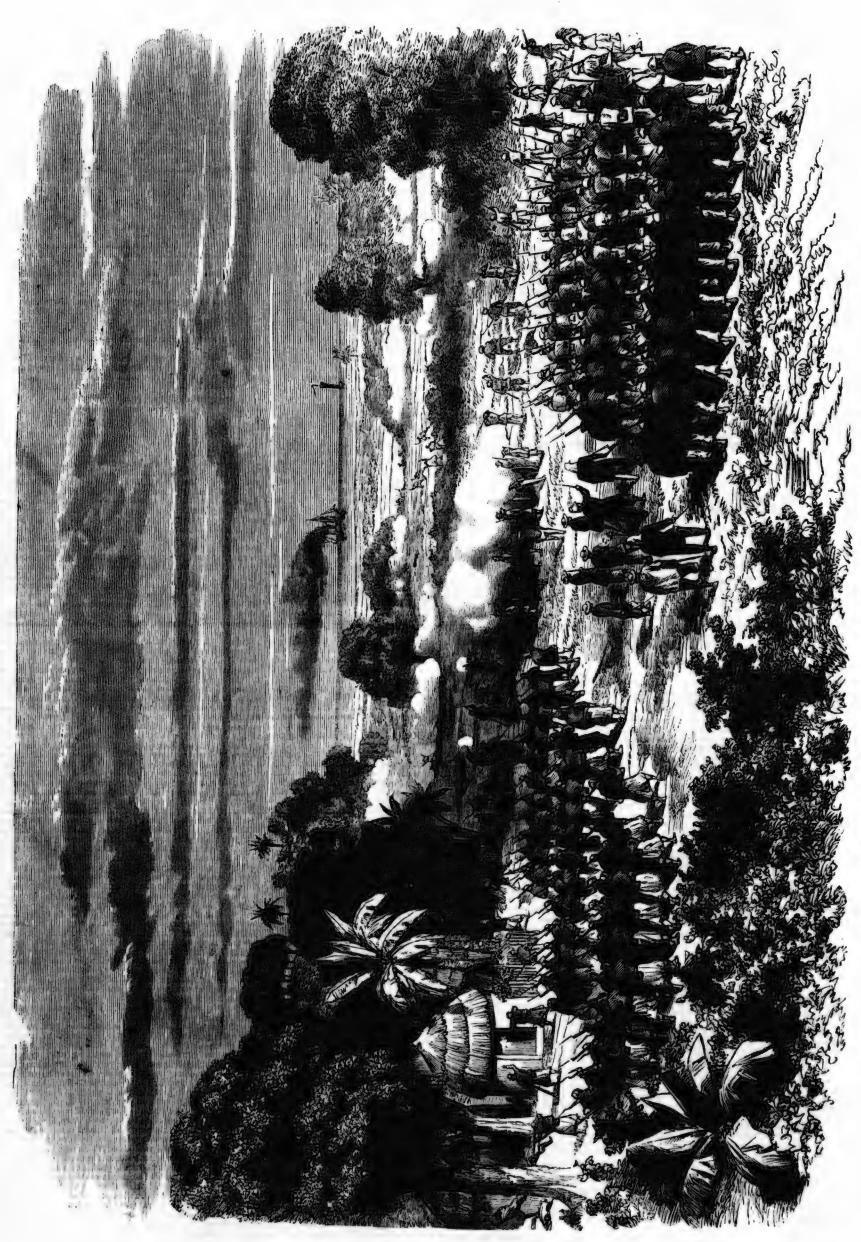
a line of hillocks parallel to the seacoast, and at about half a mile distant. They were protected on the right by high "dunes" commanding the village, and on the left by marshy grounds, which were hidden from the French by a patch of woody scrub.

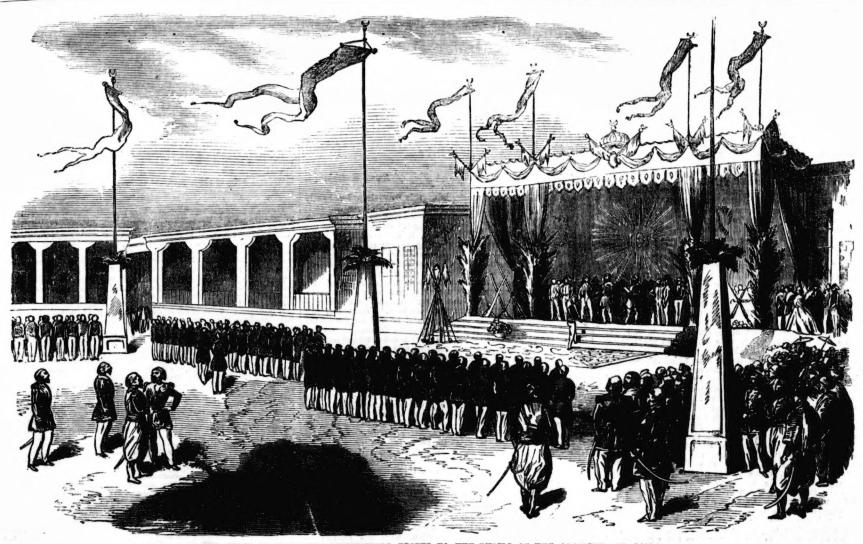
The necessary dispositions having been made, the French artillery opened fire, and, while some well-delivered shots carried confusion into the ranks of the enemy, Captain Bargone, of the Senegalese tirailleurs, ordered three pelotons of his company to charge them on the right, while the marines entered the woods on the left. When these two movements had taken place the artillery cased, and a general charge was ordered from the centre, a simultaneous action which at once dispersed the natives, who fied in all directions, leaving several dead and wounded on the field.

At eight o'clock in the morning the native force had disappeared.

leaving several dead and wounded on the field.

At eight o'clock in the morning the native force had disappeared, and the French took entire possession of the village, where the property of the people and the large quantity of rice which had been collected in the granaries were scrupulously protected, a dozen prisoners being held as hostages until a sufficient ransom was paid. In a few days the first instalment of this ransom was received in the form of a large quantity of rice; and the troops then re-embarked.





THE VICEROY OF EGYPT DISTRIBUTING PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF THE ABASSIEH, AT CAIRO.

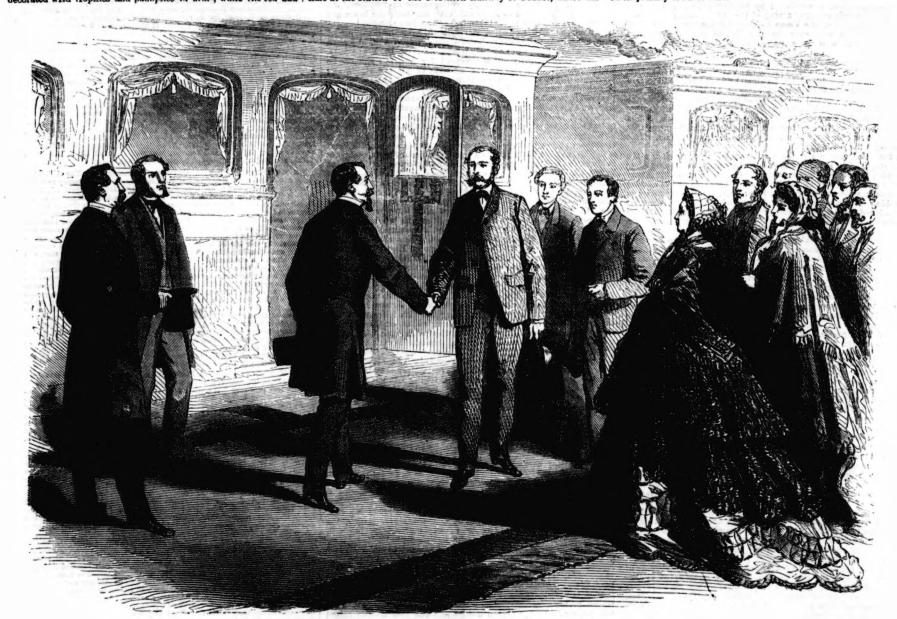
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF ABASSIEM, AT CAIRO.

OUR Engraving represents a ceremony which has just taken place at Cairo, and which may be considered as illustrative of the wonderful progress lately made by Egypt in escaping from that conservative Orientalism which refused to accept anything of European origin. The occasion was that of presenting prizes to the pupils of the schools of Abassieh, which were founded by the Viceroy, and the Viceroy himself presented those testimonials to the fortunate aspirants, surrounded by the principal functionaries of State and the Diplomatic Corps. A handsome tribune, surmounted by a canopy, was erected in the principal court of the school itself, and decorated with trophies and panoplies of arms, while the red and

green drapery forming the back of the tribune was ornamented by a glittering star of bayonets and sword-blades, and the monogram "JP" was displayed on each side in the midst of pistols. The pillars were decked with branches of the date-palm; while pillars crowned with leaves and supporting bannerets, and handsome stands of arms, marked the approach to the dais where the Viceroy delivered the prizes.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE CZAR AT THE RAILWAY STATION, IN PARIS. On his recent journey to Nice, whither he was called to the death-hed of the Czarewitch, the Emperor Alexander alighted for a short time at the station of the Northern Railway of France, where the

Emperor of the French and her Highness Princess Mathilde, attended by General Fleury, waited to receive the august party. On alighting at the platform, the Emperors shook hands, with impressive cordiality; and the Czar then presented his two sons, Princes Vladimir and Alexis. The first, who is eighteen years of age and commander of the New Regiment of Russian Dragoons, is the third son of the Emperor; and the second, who is fifteen years old, is commander of the Infantry Regiment of Catherinebourg. Their Imperial Majesties of France and Russia had only a few minutes' conversation in the midst of the attendants who accompanied the Emperor of the French; after which the Czar re-entered the carriage, and the French Emperor joined him until the train started on its journey towards Nice.



MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF FRANCE AND BUSSIA AT THE BAILWAY STATION, PARIS.

THE OPERA.

THE OPERA.

THE production of "L'Etoile du Nord" at the Royal Italian Opera has not been attended with any great success. The chief parts, formerly given to such singers as Bosio, Gardoni, and Lablache, are now intrusted to Mille Sonieri, to a tenor deservedly unknown to fame whose name escapes us, and to Signor Ciampi. The chorus is good, and the orchestra is all that could be desired; but the music of the principal characters is very indifferently using. In the meanwhile great preparations are being made for the production of the Italian version of "L'Africaine." The work production of the Italian version of "L'Africaine." The work of the Market Meyerbeer could prevail arm for a monthing that has a the stalled, except that montains horeomorphisms and the metalled except that montains horeomorphisms and the sate of the version of the audience from the music, she would by doing so show a becoming respect for her husbands memory, and at the same time render an important writee to the public.

At the first representation the execution of the music occupied four hours, while two hours more were taken up by the intervals between the acts. An average pause of half an hour to every hour of music is rather too much, and a grand total of six hours for music and enti-actes together is intolerable. Even the Emperor, who can resist fatigue as well as most men, was unable to stand this. At Solferino he remained on the field until the end of the battle. At the first representation the or place the ship on the stage for the third sct, and forty must to take toff again for the fourth. How was his Majesty to know that the shipbuilders would not have some further work to do between eact four and dive? Moreover, the ship is not like a ship, nor has it any perceptible sea to float on; nor, when it is wrecked, would it be possible from direct observation, to tell that any such fate had happened to it. The violence of the musical storm prepares us for the catastrophe, and the wind prevently to know that the shappened to it. The vio

laments the ingratitude of her former master—who, to prove that he does not care for her, has actually given her away to Inez. This scene forms the finale to act ii.

In the third act we see the much-vaunted ship, which fills the whole stage. We at once know it to be a ship from the rigging; otherwise, this representation of the interior of a man-of-war is very like the interior of a large wooden house. There are sailors singing on the deck, sailors singing on the deck, sailors singing on the lower deck, and sailors singing in the cabin. The manner in which the sailors and the women songs are combined reminds the hearer of the finale to the second act of the "Etoile du Nord," in which the march of the Russian infantry, the march of the Cossacks, and a soldiers' chorus are executed simultaneously. After the choral music comes a ballad for Neinsko, very grotesque in character and somewhat in the style of Marcell's well-known song in the "Huguenots." Nelusko's ballad tells the story of Adamastor, the Spirit of the Tempest, and contains sarcastic cautions to the European sailors. In fact, a storm soon afterwards breaks out, though not until Vasco, who has followed the man-of-war in a little vessel of his own, has come on board and warned the Captain that Nelusko, the volunteer pilot, is steering the vessel towards a bed of rocks. Don Pedro, who is in command, will not listen to the suggestions of his hated rival, and the ship strikes on the coast of Madagascar. Here Nelusko is at home, and Selika is Queen of the lisland. The crew of the Portuguese vessel are doomed to death. Vasco alone is safe, thanks to the protection of the Queen. The others are stabled, if they are men; or, if they are women, are taken to die beneath the upas-tree.

The fourth act commences with a chorus and an Indian march—a magnificent instrumental piece. Then comes Vasco's principal solo, "O paradis sorti de l'onde!" sung by Naudin to perfection. Vasco is delighted with the scenery of Madagascar, and seems to have quite forgotten Inez, whom

Vasco and Seika in which this arrangement is rought sout is the finest piece in the opera, and may well be compared to the celebrated duet between Raoul and Valentine in "Les Huguenots." The duet between Selika and Vasco is followed by a very brilliant dance and chorus for bayaderes, waiting women, and female attendants of various kinds, who end by carrying off Vasco to Selika's palace; for, at the last moment, his heart somewhat fails him. He has heard the voice of Inez, who, after all, is not dead; and, though he endeavours to persuade himself that the melody of her song, "Adien, rive du Tage" (heard before in the first act), is being sung by spirits, he is evidently not quite convinced of the truth of this monstrous theory.

In the fitch act there is no longer any doubt as to the existence of Inez. She appears to have had an interview with Vasco, in con-

Inez. She appears to have had an interview with Vasco, in consequence of which Selika, in a very dramatic duet, threatens her with the severes: punishment. The unfortunate Queen, however, relents. She resolves to unite Inez to Vasco, whose love she now feels it to be impossible to secure, and herself resolves to die. In the final scene the centre of the stage is filled by the fatal upastree. In the background the ocean is seen, and on it and about to set sail a ship, which is to convey Inez and Vasco to Europe. Selika looks

silently at the sea, and in the meanwhile the ritornello, of which so much has been said and which at each performance produces an almost magical effect, is played in unison by the violoncellos, altos, and bassoons. Selika now sings the song of the upas-tree, and, lying down beneath its branches, soon falls into a dreamy sleep, from which she is awakened by the report of the gun fired by Vasco's departing vessel. Her visions have been rudely disturbed, but she closes her eyes again, dreams once more of an ideal Vasco, and dies. The success of "L'Africaine" is all that could possibly be desired. The only fault to be found with it is that it is too long—a serious fault certainly, but which may be, and certainly will be, remedied when the Italian version of the work is brought out at the Royal Italian Opera.

Italian Opera.

Literature.

The Heiress of the Blackburnfoot. A Tale of Rural Scottish Life. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Smith, Elder, and Co.

To an English reader the sub-title of this "novelette" is hardly calculated to strengthen the temptation to read it, inasmuch as it suggests page after page of dislogue in broad Scotch, which, though rendered tolerably, if not always, intelligible or agreeable by the character-painting of Sir Walter Scott, is not very likely to be regarded, in a story of mediocre ability, in any other light than that of material to "ekip over." Ex uno disce omnes. One little sentence, taken at random, will suffice to show the very alarming style of phraseology which meets the eye upon occasions when inverted commas are conspicuous. "It's no the siller, though it's a sair thing to lose a beast, but Jean's been so guid a beast. Mother says if it had na' been her giein milk that winter I had the hoopin'-cough, I wad ne'er ha' been here." The reader will himself endeavour to supply the accent, and he will see the nature of the task he has to perform if he wishes to run through the volume without "ekipping." Nevertheless, the story is not devoid of interest, and is told in a light and easy manner, without any attempt at romantic or sensational effect, or any desire to represent poor illused nature otherwise than as she may be seen in our everyday walks through life. "The Heiress of the Blackburnfoot" is a girl of somewhat humble birth but very enviable prospects, her father, James Hamilton, being a well-to-do farmer, whose property has decended to him from a "long line of ancestors," but who, to the infinite annoyance of another branch of the family tree—the Hamiltons of Stanecroft—has no ambirion beyond that of making his only child, Mary, a smart housewife and skilful milker of cows. He is said to be possessed of "a heap of siller," but yet he seeks no high match for his daughter, and is content that she should remain the little deity of his farmyard. But the more aspiring mother—Kirstie Hamilton—has done the mischief, and at the beginning of the story she has allowed a budding lawyer to regard her fair daug To an English reader the sub-title of this "novelette" is hardly George would have been a mercenary wretch, indeed, had he cared one jot for those she derived from the former. Here are a few lines describing this fascinating Scottish lassie:—
"From the dimpled little hand to the finely-turned foot there was not one vulgar curve or line in face or form—a plump little rustic Hebe, not a dairymaid. Neither was low or mean sentement lodged in her guilelees heart or uttered by her pretty lips." What wonder, then, that poor George's peace of mind should be disturbed—that his bome duties should be interfered with—that he should be constantly struggling between hope and doubt, and expectation, and even jealousy? Such beauties as this book describes its heroine to be are not so numerous beyond the Tweed that a young man who sees little of the outside world would be likely to be proof against her charms. But the old, old story—"the course of true love," &c. While little Mary is anxious to cultivate her taste for home and horticultural pursuits she is taken in hand by two officious aunts—Miss Jane and Miss Catharine Burns, both "first-class milliners," with a "talent for gentility"—who are resolved that she shall become what nature had evidently intended her to be, a fine lady. A strong-minded governess is procured for her, but she has no sooner established herself as the mistress of all the rights and privileges of her pupil than she must needs marry Cousin John—an eccentric member of the Hamilton family—and hence Mary is packed off to school, where she remains for some little time, and then runs home to her father, whom, not unnaturally, she loves more than her books. Meanwhile the mischievous god, with his quiver full of arrows, is pointing his shafts at her, and, through her, at George also; but George is "assily jealous," and gentle Mary is not his, and the latter fancying that the object of her attachment is not his, and the latter fancying that the object of her attachment is not his, and the latter fancying that the object of her attachment is not his, and the latter fancying t

Mary is his wife. Now, all this is not intended as a "full, true, Mary 18 his wife. Now, hit this is not intended as a little, take, and particular" account of the story under consideration, but simply as an indication of some of its more prominent features; and from this indication it will be seen that the materials are of the slightest—that is to say, there is no grand sensational effect; there are no murders, no conspiracies, no agrarian outrages, no cruel fathers or designing uncles, no fraudulent trustees or nefarious attorneys—in short, none of those-time-worn elements which generally enter into the ingredients of a modern work of fiction. The story proceeds step by step in the natural order of things, according to the processes which regulate the events of everyday life; and, if it be sometimes open to the objection that it moves too slowly, no one can deny that, at least, it moves smoothly and pleasantly. The writing, as already hinted, is melodious and unstrained, though occasionally a little tinged, perhaps, by affectation; while some of the personages in the tale (as, for instance, "Cousin John" and the two maiden aunts) are very ably and humorously sketched; and the character of Mary is poetically conceived and most gracefully and prettily depicted. A vision of her youthful and slender form tripping along the farmis to say, there is no grand sensational effect; there are no murders,

yard with her milking-pail might turn a hermit from his beads or an alderman from his turtle. Mary Hamilton will live long in the recollection of those who make her acquaintance through this history, which, however, would almost seem to have been written rather as a preparatory step to something of higher pretensions than as a perfect achievement in the realms of fiction.

The Artistic Anatomy of the Horse. By B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, F.L.S., F.G.S. Winsor and Newton.

F.L.S., F.G.S. Winsor and Newton.

This is the second edition of a little one-shilling manual, which must be indispensable and invaluable to every artist who contemplates committing a horse to canvas. The work, though small, seems perfect. Every bone and every muscle receives attention in detail; and, to ensure that nothing shall run the risk of being mistrations, in which the interior and exterior economy of the "friend of man" is shown with the dexterity and truth of the dissecting-this, and without the unpleasant accompaniments of the operating. knife, and without the unpleasant accompaniments of the operating

A CHILD LOST ON THE MOORS.—Very great excitement was occasioned in Thornton, on Tuesday, by an announcement by the beliman that a boy, five years old had strayed away from Cropton. The child was traced to Marton village and thence to Thornton, where the inhabitants formed bands of searchers for his discovery. One of these, between two and three in the morning, found the child asleep among the heather, fully twenty miles distant from his home. How he traversed the distance without rest or food seems perfectly astonishing. He is now quite well.

seems perfectly astonishing. He is now quite well.

TRIALS OF LIFE BOATS AT CHERBOURG.—Some comparative trials were made, on the 3rd and 4th inst., at Cherbourg, with some French and English life-boats under the superintendence of some officers of the French Imperial navy and Captain Ward, R.N., Inspector of Life-boats to the National Life-boat Institution. Three of the English life-boats had been built under the superintendence of the National Institution, one of the French life-boats was on the plan of M. Lahure, and the other from the design of M. Moue. One English life-boat only was tried on the occasion. The boats underwent the usual harbour trials of self-righting, self-ejection of water, and the other from the superiority of the English life-boat was manifest. The French naval officers thought very highly of the English life-boats, and spoke in special approval of the completeness of their equipment in every respect, and the evidence they showed of every detail having been considered as provided for by the English National Life-boat Institution.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- In addition to lovely and summer-THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—In addition to lovely and summer-like weather during the past week, some most refreshing and soaking showers have been experienced. They have been most acceptable in all quarters. The country now looks most verdant and full of promise of every kind. The wheats are looking remarkably well, and the spring corn also. The grass and meadow lands have likewise vastly improved, and the month of May has made its entrance under the most auspicious circumstances. The fruit-trees everywhere present a perfect "picture," and are as full of blossoms as can be. The hops are rapidly climbing up the poles, and the planters may regard with unalloyed satisfaction the healthy promise which their gardens hold out. Early on Tuesday morning a thunderstorm broke over the metropolis. The claps of thunder were loud and repeated, and the rain fell in torrents until about sunrise, when the mists caused by the rain were gradually dispersed, and by eleven o'clock the day was a brilliant one.

The BROMPTON "BOILERS."—A meeting was held at the South Ken.

gradually dispersed, and by eleven o'clock the day was a brilliant one.

THE BROMPTON "BOILERS."—A meeting was held at the South Kensington Museum, on Saturday last, Earl Granville in the chair, to consider the possibility of utilising the iron buildings irreverently known as the Brompton Boilers, which till lately were used as the shell of the South Kensington Museum, but which have recently been replaced by a more sightly building. The noble chairman explained that the old iron building was separable into three parts, each of which could be erected in different districts in London, and the Government proposed to give them to any district that would provide a site and raise the funds for their erection. There were gentlemen present from all parts of the metropolis, and the claims of each district were separately advocated; but, of course, no speaker was prepared to say what funds the residents in his district would raise. It was agreed to adjourn the meeting for six months, and in the mean time gentlemen undertook to see what efforts their various localities were prepared to make with a view to obtain the buildings, the chairman stating that they must not look to Government for more than the materials of the old museum, the value of which, by-the-way, some gentlemen present were disposed to place at a low figure.

PURCHASES FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—Nine pictures were purchased for the National Gallery in 1864. A picture of "S. Rocco with the Angel," by Paolo Morando, called Cavazzola, and a portrait of a Venetian Senator, by Francisco Bonsignori, were purchased at Verona for £880. A canal scene in Holland, by A. Vander Neer, was purchased of the Sarl of Shafterbury for £800. Copiey's picture of the death of Major Pelvson was purchased at the sale of Lord Lyndhurst's pictures for £1600. Sir C. Eastlake further reports that during a journey on the Continent in the autumn of 1864, undertaken with the concurrence of the trustees and the sanction of 1864, undertaken with the concurrence of the trustees and the sanction of 1864, undertaken with the concurrence of the interest of the Madonna and Child with S. Anna and Angels, by Girolamo da' Libri, and two pictures, containing portraits of the Giusti family, by Niccolo Giolfino, purchased for £1880; a picture of the "Madonna and Child," by Sasso Ferrato, purchased for £380; an altarpiece, by Altobello Melloni, "Christ with his Disciples Going to Emmaus," purchased for £320. An altarpiece, "The Annunciation," by Carlo Crivelli, was presented to the National Gallery by Lord Taunton. Two pictures bequeathed by Mr. J. M. Oppenheim were received—a landscape with waterfall, by Jacob Ruysdael, and an incident in a battle, painted by C. P. Tschaggeny, of Brussels, in 1848. A painting of Loch au Ellay, by the Rev. J. Thomson, of Duddington. bequeathed by Mrs. Anne Thomson, was received, and Sir E. Landseer's "Mald and Magpie," bequeathed by Mr. Jacob Bell.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The following

bequeathed by Mrs. Anne Thomson, was received, and Sir E. Landseer's "Maid and Magpie," bequeathed by Mr. Jacob Bell.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY. — The following circular has just been issued to the constituency of the University:—" Mr. Gladstone's Committee-room, King's Arms Hotel, Oxford, April 27, 1865. Sir,—It is generally understood that Parliament will be dissolved in the month of July next. A private canvass has been going on for the last twelve months in favour of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, at present M.P. for Leominster, as an opponent to Mr. Gladstone. For these reasons it seems proper that Mr. Gladstone's friends should no longer remain inactive. Mr. Gladstone has now represented the University for eighteen years, with great advantage to its interests; and his high, pure, and independent character, his eminent talents, and splendid public services have added distinction to the seat, and entitle him to a continuance of the support which the constituency has habitually given to a worthy representative once elected. The committee, therefore, hope that they may count upon your vote for Mr. Gladstone at the approaching election, and that you will oblige them by communicating with them on the subject without delay. The Universities Elections Act, passed in 1861, will enable members of Convocation to vote, without coming up to Oxford, by means of voting papers. A proper form, with directions as to the mode of execution, will be sent to you if desired.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant, W. JACOBSON, Chairman." Mr. Gladstone's Oxford committee includes the names of about one hundred gentlemen, among whom are the following heads of houses:—The Dean of Christ Church, the Provost of Oriel, the Master of Balliol, the Principal of Brazenose, the Rev. the Rector of Lincoln, the Principal of Sc. Edmund Hall.

THE HOUSELESS POOR.—A Parliamentary return lately issued sets forth that there are, in London, the following night refuges oner, where wayfarers.

the Provost of Oriel, the ansater of Balliol, the Principal of Benzenose, the Rev. the Rector of Lincoln, the Rev. the Principal of Jesns College, the Principal of New Inn Hall, and the Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

The Houseless Poor.—A Parliamentary return lately issued sets forth that there are, in London, the following night refuges open, where wayfarers and the very poor may find a temporary shelte; and it gives the following statistics for the month of January last concerning them:—The Dudleystreet Night Refuge—Here 3243 destitute persons were admitted, while about twenty who applied were refused on the ground that they were drunk and disorderly. In this refuge, each person admitted receives an allowance of oread, gruel, and coffee, and there is not any labour test. Field-lane Refuge—Admitted, 4219 applicants. The place was each night full; and, after all the recommodation had been used, many applications had to be refused. Here the men are provided with each a wooden bed and a rug. In the summer, they have some bread and water; in the winter, bread and coffee; and they are obliged to wash. The work asked of them is to clean the dormitory, &c., or to mend their own clothing and boots, for which purposes material is provided. Houseless Poor Asylum—To this came 14,815 persons who found admittance, and none were refused except those who had applied too frequently, and under the rules of the institution had thus temporarily lost the privilege of being admitted. The accommodation here is to each a waterproof bed and a leather covering, and each receives half a pound of bread at night and a like quantity in the morning. On Sundays an extra ration of bread and a piece of cheese is given for dinner. No labour test is imposed. Simple medicines and remedies are provided for urgent symptoms, but cases are not treated medically. Applicants are admitted for seven nights, and, after, a fortnight's absence, are eligible for re-admission. Newport-market Refuge—4315 applicants were received, while 126 males and fifty-fiv

LAW AND CRIME.

THE authorities of St. Pancras Workhouse have again added to their notoriety. A pauper, named Grant, wrote to the magistrate at Clerkenwell, complaining of having been imprisoned for upwards of a month in a noisome cell opposite to the dead-room, whence horrible large flies were wont to issue and set le upon the bodies of the living. The emanations from this pest-house, whither were dead-volu, whether the bodies of the living. The issue and set le upon the bodies of the living. The emanations from this pest-house, whither were carried bodies of unfortunates who had perished of typhoid and other epidemic disorders; rendered the cell, or "separation ward," as it was called, perfectly intolerable. Mr. D'Eyncourt heard, upon this complaint, the statement of Mr. James Parker, assistant clerk to the parochial guardians of the poor. Mr. Parker said that Grant had been ordered by the board of guardians to be "employed" in the separate ward, in consequence of his the separate obtained from an imbecile pauper a the board of guardians to be "employed" in the separate ward, in consequence of his "having obtained from an imbecile pauper a sum of money, under pretence of taking care of it, and subsequently pretending that it had been stolen from him, whereas there was no moral doubt that he and his associates had appropriated it to their own use." The use of the phrase "no moral doubt" might alone suggest that there was no legal evidence of Grant's guilt. But, supposing there to have been such, by what right or privilege does a board of guardians constitute itself a legal tribunal for the trial of offenders and enforce its sentences by imprisonment? The question of Grant's guilt or innocence appears to us beside the matter, although he persists that he had really been deprived of the money by others. But it may be observed that the resolution of the board only directed that Grant should be "employed" in the separate ward. Mr. Parkertakes upon himself the responsibility of ordering the man's confinement in this dreadful dungeon, which was exposed to more abominations than those which we have ventured to narrate. Can it be conceived that anyone with the slightest knowledge of English law, the smallers to narrate. Can have conterved that any one with the slightest knowledge of English law, the smallest human sympathy, the most moderate of ordinary physical knowledge, could have doomed, upon mere suspicion, and illegally, a wretched pauper fellow-creature to unlimited imprisonment in such a den? creative to minimeter inspiration and a detail and a last yea. Mr. Parker is a gentleman who has successfully passed a professional legal examination; he has been not unknown for high scientific attainments; he has even acquired some reputation as a popular lecturer; and yet with all this, and a most humane and sensitive mind, the this, and a most humane and sensitive mind, the baleful influences of a practical administration of the poor law have gradually led him to such an act of wanton cruelty, or of apparently brutal ignorance, as set forth in this case. Mr. D'Eyncourt adjourned consideration of the matter until he should have received an answer from the Poor-Law Board to an inquiry whether they would leave the matter in his hands or institute an official inquiry

into the facts.

The magistrates at the Middlesex Sessions have quashed the conviction of Mr. Strange, proprietor of the Alhambra, for performing, without proper license, a "stage play." The play was a ballet, in which a number of females pretended to stab some unseen person or persons in front of a cascade. For this performance, which, being allowed refreshments during its progress, persons were found to endure, Mr. Strange was prosecuted, at the instance of Mr. Horace Wigan and other metropolitan managers, who appear to consider themselves at a disadvantage in not being able to provide chops and Welsh rarebits to strengthen the powers of endurance of their audiences. The Assistant Judge, in reference to this case, expressed himself as follows:—

It is the unanimous opinion of all the magistrates, in

as follows:—

It is the unanimous opinion of all the magistrates, in which I must say I concur, that, looking to the provisions of the statute under which this conviction proceeded, and also to the terms of the license which we have been in the habit of granting, we are of opinion that this offence has not been committed, and the conviction, therefore, must be quashed. If our decision should give rise to any real public inconvenience or injustice to the patent theatres, they must resort to the Legislature for an alteration of the law.

An application on the part of the managers for a special case with a view to an application of the managers for a cial case with a view to an appeal to the Court Queen's Bench met with a refusal.

of Queen's Bench met with a refusal.

A woman, carrying a child apparently of about four months old, was charged, at Wandsworth, with begging. A police-constable testified that two years ago he had seen the same woman, with the same child, which was at least four years of age, but means had been adopted to stop its growth. The magistrate's clerk said that this might be effected by the constant administration of gin, and mentioned a similar case. It is well known to dogfanciers that the growth of puppies can be stunted by the admixture of gin with their drink. Perhaps this fact may partially account for the inferior stature of the poorer classes generally. The prisoner was remanded.

In a case in which a counterfeit coin slipped

In a case in which a counterfeit coin slipped from the fingers of the person who was describing it and could not afterwards be found (having perhaps been admoitly secured by an accomplice of the prisoner), the Court of Queen's Bench, on appeal, affirmed the conviction of the Judge at the Old Bailey, notwithstanding the loss of this important piece of evidence.

Bailey, notwithstanding the loss of this important piece of evidence.

The Messrs J. G. and Alfred Barry, charged with conspiracy to defraud insurance offices, were on Friday week committed for trial by Mr. Alderman Stone, but admitted to heavy bail, amounting in all to £13,000. A true bill was found against them by the grand jury at the Old Bailey, but their trial lass not yet taken place.

One Willey contracted with a Mr. Hudson, corn

One Willden contracted with a Mr. Hudson, corn merchant, for the sale to Willden of a quantity of barley, of the value of about £80. Hudson delivered the barley at the railway station named in the customers order, and then Willden, before removing the grain, became bankrupt. The custom of customer's order, and then Willden, before removing the grain, became bankrupt. The custom of the trade is this:—On delivery of goods the purchaser compares them with the sample, and either accepts or refuses them. There was no such acceptance in this case before Mr. Hudson, on hearing of the customer's bankruptcy, gave notice to the railway company not to deliver the goods. This proceeding is what lawyers call a "stoppage in transitu." The assignees of the bankrupt sought to set up that the delivery of the goods had been completed, and therefore that they formed part of the assets of the bankrupt's estate. The Court of Queen's Bench held, however, that, as there had been no acceptance according to the custom of the trade, the sale was incomplete, and that Mr. Hudson had a right to revoke the sale and stop the goods in transitu.

POLICE.

BONNETING A BLACK MAN.—James Smith, of 10, Belvedere-crescent, Lambeth, labourer, was charged with committing an assault on W. John Jackson, a man of colour, who was described as a lecturer.

The complainant, a powerful man of exceedingly dark colour, described as an American slave who had made his escape from the South, said that on the day before he was delivering a lecture near the Crystal Palace. After alluding to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, whom he dearly loved, he told the people that now he should return among the emancipated slaves to recommend them to return to work and serve their masters diligently and honestly. While he was speaking, the prisoner came behind him and put two handfuls of mud into his portmanteau, which lay open before him. He complained of this conduct, and told him he should give him into the custody of a policeman, when be gave him a "bonneting." He forced his hat over his eyes, and crushed it.

Police-constable 101 P said the prisoner was drunk, and when given into custody denied the charge. He also assaulted him.

The prisoner said there were nearly 200 persons present. He did not see why he should be selected, as he was innocent of the charge.

The magistrate said that there could not be the slightest doubt that the prisoner was guilty of a wanton and unmanly assault, and convicted him in a penalty of 20s., or fourteen days' imprisonment.

MR. BEECHER AT FORT SUMTER.

MR. BEECHER AT FORT SUMTER.

"HAS this long and weary strife been an unmingled evil? Has nothing been gained? Yes, much; the nation has attained to its manhood. Among Indian customs is one which admits young men to the rank of warriors only after seven trials of hunger, fatigue, pain, endurance; they reach their station not through years but ordeals. Our nation has suffered, and now is strong. The sentiment of loyalty and patriotism, next in importance to religion, has been rooted and grounded; we have something to be proud of, and pride helps love; never so much as now did we love our country. But four such years of education in ideas, in the knowledge of political truth, in the love of history, in the geography of our own country, almost every inch of which we have probed with the bayonet, have never passed before. There is half a hundred years' advance in four. We believed in our institutions and principles before, but now we know their power. It is one thing to look upon artillery and be sure that it is loaded; it is another thing to receive its discharge. We believed in the hidden power stored in our institutions. We had never before seen this nation thandering like Mount Sinai at all those that worshipped the calf at the foot of the mountain. A poople educated and moral are competent to all the exigencies of national life. A vote can govern better than a crown: of productiveness commensurate with the need that exists. Their habits of skill enable them at once to supply such armies as only freedom can muster with arms and munitions such as only free industry can create. Free society is terrible in war, and afterwards repairs the mischlef of war with celerity almost as great as that with which the cean heals the scams gashed in it by the keel of the ploughing ship. Free society is fruitful of military genius. It comes when called; when no longer needed it falls back, as waves do to the level of the common sea, that no wave may be greater than the undivided water. With proof of strength so great, yet in its infancy, we stand up among the nations of the world, asking no privileges, asserting no rights, but quietly assuming our place, and determined to be second to none in the race of civilisation and religion. Of all nations we are the most dangerous, and the least to be feared. We need not expound the perils that await upon enemies that assault, as they are sufficiently understood. But we are not a dangerous people because we are warlike. All the arrogant attitudes of this nation, so offensive to foreign Governments, were inspired by slavery and under the administration of its minons. Our tastes, our habits, our interests, and our principles incline us to the arts of peace. This nation was founded by the common people for the common people. We are seeking to embody in public economy more liberty with higher justice and virtue than have been organised before. By the necessity of our doctrines we are put in sympathy with the masses of men in all nations. It is not our business to subdue nations, but to augment the powers of the common people. The vulgar ambition of mere domination as it belongs to universal human nature may tempt us, but it is withstood by the whole force of our principles, our habits, our precedents, and our legends. our principles, our habits, our precedents, and our legends. We acknowledge the obligation which our better politiwe acanowledge the congaton winto our better point-cal principles lay upon us to set an example more tem-perate, humane, and just than monarchical governments can. We will not suffer wrong, still less will we inflict it upon other nations. Nor are we concerned that so many, ignorant of our conflict for the present, miscon-ceive the reasons of our invincible zeal. Why contend, ceive the reasons of our invincible zeal. Why contend, they say, for a little territory that you do not need? Because it is ours. Because it is the interest of every citizen to save it from becoming a fortress and refuge of iniquity. This nation is our house and our fathers' house, and accuraced be the man who will not defend it to the uttermost. More territory than we need! England, that is not large enough to be our pocket, may think that it is more than we need because it is more than they need; but we are better judges of what we need than they are. Shall a philanthropist say to a banker who defends himself against a robber, 'Why do you need so much money?' But we will not reason with such questions. When any foreign nation willingly will divide their territory, and give it cheerfully away, we will answer the question why we are fighting for territory."—

New York Times.

irty Days' Bills 41 per c

Four Months'

In the Stock Exchange leans are effered at 4 to 4½ per cent. The Indian Council continue their loans at 3 per cent till the end of June, when most of them will be called in.

The Fereign has has ruled or remely inactive. Tarkish, Greek Spanish, and Mexican Securities have siven way, and in several other instances the quotations have had a drooping tendency. Datch Two and-a-Half per Lenn have sold at 6½; Ditto Four per Cents, 6½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 6½; Ditto, 643, 52; Greek, 70½; Ditto, 1804, 1904

Mexican Mint, 17\(\frac{1}{2}\); Bombay Gas, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ceylon Company, 10; Credit Foncier and Mobiler of Enpland, \(\frac{1}{2}\)ex div.; Crystal Palace, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ebbw Vale, 3; General Credit, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); International Contracts & ex div.; International Financial, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); Joint-stock Discount, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\); London Financial, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\); Point-land Steam, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\); Point-off Signation, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Point-off Signation, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Point-off Signation, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Byth Mail Steam, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) ex div.

The Kailway Share Market has ruled heavy, and prices have had a drooping tendency.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHARGE—Only moderate supplies of Euglish wheat have been on sale this week; but the samples have come to hand in good condition. All kinds have moved off steadily, at full quotations. Fine foreign wheats have soid freely, at extreme rates. In other kinds very little business has been transacted. Floating cargoes of grain have been firm. Most descriptions of barley have changed hands somewhat freely, on former terms. The mail trade has continued in a sluggish state. Prices, however, have been supported. There has been a nair sale for oats, at late currencies. The flow trade has ruid dirm.

ENGLISH CURENCY.—Wheat, 39s. to 48s.; barley, 23s. to 34s.; mail, 47s. to 61s.; oats, 16s. to 25s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; beans, 33s. to 44s. pers, 34s. to 48s. per ago, 35s. to 58s.; bearing, 35s. to 48s. per ago, 35s. to 58s.; bearing, 36s. to 58s. per ago, 35s. to 48s. per ago, 34s. to 48s. per ago, 34s. to 48s. per ago, 34s. to 48s. per ago, 35s. to 58s.; bearing, 35s. to 48s. per ago, 35s. per ago, 35

Price.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; clover,
£5 10s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £17s. to £1 16s per load,
COALS—Walker Primrose, 13s. 3d.; Gosforth, 15s.; Eden Main,
15s. 9d.; Braddyll's Hotton, 16s.; Heugh Hall, 16s. 6d.; Kelloe,
16s. 6d. her kelloe,

r ton.

English qualities are in fair request, at full quotation
in parcels move off alowly. The quotations range fro srign parcels move off alowly. The quotations range from to 200s, per cwt.

00 200s, per cwt.

001.—The public sales of colonial wool have been commenced, ately, the market is heavy.

TATOES.—For the time of year the supplies are good, and the and is steady, at from 60s to 150s, per top.

THE LONDON GAZETTE. FRIDAY, MAY 5.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. — J. WILSON, Russia-court, Russia-tow, London, commission agent.

BANKRUPTS. — R. TAYLOH, haltdresser, Greenwich. — E. WARREN Limehouse, bootmaker. — D. SHARP, Limehouse, colinermaker. — J. LOWE, Southampion, militia lientenast. — R. Sharper, L. Carlottenast. — R. Carlottenast. — R. Greenwich. — E. Warren, C. L. Linehouse, colinermaker. — J. LOWE, Southampion, militia lientenast. — R. Childrenast. — R. Greenwich. — R. Greenwich. — R. Greenwich. — R. W. Southampion, militia lientenast. — R. Owington — J. H. GRANT, H. Greenwich. — R. Childrenast. — R. Greenwich. — R. G. SMITH. Bayswater, builder. — E. GUULD, Grange-street, old Kent-road, grost. — J. T. Halben, Mile-end clerk. — J. H. LANCE, Statford. beilder. — R. P. WATCHELL, Statford. — R. Gully. Grange-street, old Kent-road, grost. — J. T. Halben, Mile-end clerk. — J. H. LANCE, Statford. beilder. — R. P. WATCHEN, Sondwell, boredealer. — C. PERRY, North Bow. — G. CTTY, Clerkenwell, colinetmaker. — J. HOLMAN, Salisbory, linendraper. — J. King Ett. — Remondey. — J. MESON and J. MORRIS, Wolvethamston, drapers. — W. HAYWOOD, Mawesyn Rikmare, farmer. — J. PRYCE, and far greenwich. — R. HARNEN, Cholenbam. grooter. — R. EATRI, Livytool. commission merchant. — M. Y. COLQUHOUN, Liverpool, printer. — L. PEMBERTON, Suiton. — E. HARNDEN, Canterbury. — G. WILLIAMS, Br. pagwan, Anglesea farmer. — M. HILTON, Manchester, John Manchester, older experience of the R. Manny, Manchester, Henniston. — R. MANN, Manchester, one rechant. — M. W. COLQUHOUN, Liverpool, printer. — L. PEMBERTON, Suiton. — E. HARNDEN, Canterbury. — G. WILLIAMS, Br. pagwan, Anglesea farmer. — W. HILTON, Manchester, Deer-house keeper. — M. WINCHURST, jimtungnam, semptres. — B. BATTH, Blamingham, jorouppan den gun-barral manufacturer. — STONES, Birmingham, jorouppan den printer. — Whitchaven, Cumberland, joiner, — W. WEST, Derby, olerk on a ra

EESKINE, Giasgow, merchaot.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

BANKRUPTN-R. M. SEYSER, Beigrave-road, Warwick-square, Pimlico, journalist.—D. HALLIHAN, Dunatan's-place, Batcliffe, greengrocet.—C. F. KIRKMAN, Canden Town, civil engineer.—H. Bila Diet.; Charlotte-sacet, Fistray-square, house agent.—D. OOLGROVE, De Besuvoir Town, tailer.—W. D. Wintels, Essenced road, Victoria Faik, Spore.—E. Millies, Begon, clerk in holy orders.—W. HURLINSON: Islangton, watch examiner.—C. F. W. Alvorth, tailor.—J. Tilomas Greenfield esteed, Gormanier, road, Mass, greens commission agent.—W. Gilmour, Aylestury, attropton.—J. R. LACKY, Heddesden, procet.—B. W. SAUNDERS, Surrey, brewer.—J. N. GHAMPION, Islangton, house decorator.—B. HARRIS, Islangton, tailor.—W. SHITE, Rehbmond, Surrey, bricklayer.—H. BROWNRIGG, Lime-suset, City, merchani.—J. MAY, Colville-tquare, Bayswater, builder.—H. HENWOOD, Islangton, houser's assatant.—B. JONES, Marylebone, greengroozer.—W. STATHAM, Chelese, Bayswater, builder.—H. HENWOOD, Islangton, houser's assatant.—B. JONES, Marylebone, greengroozer.—W. STATHAM, Chelese, messenger in the General Post Office.—J. T. STANLEY, Engliton, Major of militia.—J. S. CLAY, Kentish Town, lithorraphic sritis.—W. ARMITAGE, Kiburn coachmaker. R. W. HORE, Lutlehampton, salimaker.—G. HITCHING, marble-paperhaging manufacturer.—T. POYSER, Quaraford, joiner.—J. FISHER, Walsall, commission agent.—N. WALSH, Birmingham, groozer.—W. L. TIZAHD, Birmingham, engineer.—A. WILLIAMS, jun. Westgate-street, Glouce-ster-bire, callor.—St. OMBER, Brighton, Southern, Confectioner.—A. KELLY, Liverpool, cotton-dealer.—B. TURNER, Newtown, Moirgomersphire, grooze.—J. SLAPENS, Bachboun, commission agent.—H. BURTON, Aston Juris, retail bewer.—J. FITA HAR, Alexangor, Jungsham, brasscaster.—F. TWIGG, Sheffield, table-hife mannifecturer.—D. DAVIS, Liantyllin, buther.—A. TEW, Admaston, inniceper.—W. SELSBY, St. Leonad-on-Sea, photographer, A. BEAP, Habergham Eave, farmer.—J. FITA, Woncett-F. cooper. A. BROWNING, Powick, horse fly proprietor.—C. I. FIRKSTONE, A. HERGEN,

MPORTANT IMPROVEMENT in ARTIFICIAL TEETH and great Beduction in Prices, F. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon Demists, 9, GRUSVENOR-STERE; (BONG-YENUR-SQUARE), sole inventor of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on a tightly festentials are required indiaruber gumenatural, durable and comfortable than any yes introduced. They are self-adhesive, reader support to the acjoining teeth, and are supplied at charge of within the reach of all. Co-militation free.

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The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
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to which has been added Ry3A BON HEU "8 NEW PICTURE Of
"A Family den added Ry3A BON HEU "8 NEW PICTURE Of
"A Family den cossing the Summit of the Long Rocks"
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Catalogue, 64.

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inch fine ivory handles
inch fines African ivory handles
itto, with allver ferrules.
itto, carved handles aller ferrules
itto, carved handles, aller ferrules
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